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Kremlin's new iron curtain isolates dissidents

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

The Kremlin appears to be lowering a new iron curtain.

Overseas mail service to dissidents has been cut off. Telephone calls to the West for nonconformists have virtually stopped.

Although it is impossible to prevent an incoming call to the U.S.S.R. from the West on the automatic telephone system which the Soviets introduced two years ago, dissidents now find their calls to the West repeatedly interrupted by Soviet operators. Consequently, the former long conversations with dissidents like physicist Andrei D. Sakharov are a thing of the past.

In a letter to the newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung, exiled novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn reports that Soviet citizens in the provinces, who have had friendly conversations with foreigners, now are beaten up as public examples.

Western tourists carrying politically controversial books must now leave them with the police at the border and are told to pick them up when they leave the country.

A complaint to KGB

An Italian newspaper correspondent, who on several occasions had taken Michel Tatu's "Power in the Kremlin" (published in the U.S.A. by Viking Press in 1968), complained to a KGB (Soviet secret police) officer when he was ordered to surrender the book and was told: "Things have changed."

The removal of Piotr N. Demichev as Central Committee secretary in charge of ideology, culture, and propaganda denotes an end to the Soviet Union's liberal "hundred flowers" period, the generally well-informed French bimonthly Esprit-Ouest states. Under the slogan "Let a hundred flowers bloom," China's Mao Tse-tung encouraged intellectuals to speak up freely with varying viewpoints, but then ended up by sending many of them to labor camps for reform.

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Phnom Penh—concentrating on bullets

Cambodia girds for Mekong River battle

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The American-supported Lon Nol government is preparing to fight a major battle for control of Cambodia's Mekong River lifeline.

It could prove to be one of the most decisive fights of the war, and there is concern that it will add significantly to both sides' already staggering casualties.

The casualties shot up markedly this year after the Communist-led Cambodian insurgents launched a wave of attacks on New Year's Day to start off their annual dry-season offensive. They failed to make any significant gains on the flat paddy fields around the capital city of Phnom Penh. But they threw more men and guns into the battle for the Mekong and now control as much as two-thirds of the 80-mile stretch of river between the Vietnam border and Phnom Penh.

Last supply routes

Since all of the highway supply routes to Phnom Penh have long been cut, the Cambodian capital depends for its supplies on its small airport and the Mekong. Until recently, convoys of barges and tankers coming up the river provided for about 80 percent of the city's needs. Air transport played only a supplementary role.

But last month the Cambodian insurgents began giving the supply convoys an unprecedented pounding. The segments of three convoys

that have made it through so far this year brought in what only one convoy would normally carry.

The last abortive attempt to move supplies up the river occurred nine days ago when the tugs towing ammunition and rice barges not only ran into insurgent fire but also struck floating mines. Three tugs and an ammunition barge were sunk, and the remainder of the convoy turned back to Vietnam.

Turning point

Military analysts think the introduction of the mines may mark an important turning point in favor of the insurgents in their struggle for control of the Mekong. The Cambodian Navy has minesweepers, but its officers say that government positions must be re-established on the banks of the river to provide protection before the minesweepers can be used.

Despite much speculation about the possibility of a 1948 Berlin-style emergency airlift by the U.S. Air Force, American officials in Phnom Penh indicate that they do not consider this a "feasible alternative."

For one thing, such an airlift would prove extremely expensive. It also would sharply increase American involvement and expose U.S. airmen to considerable risks at a time when a growing number of U.S. congressmen favor limiting American assistance to both Cambodia and South Vietnam.

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Can U.S. grow without big profits?

Economic experts detail their concerns

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington. Long-range problems confronting the U.S. economy are pinpointed here by top officials, even as the White House and Congress grapple with the immediate issues of inflation, recession, and unemployment.

Problems include a drop in corporate profits to a level that virtually eliminates new capital investments and forces companies to borrow on the open money market; and rising levels of taxation.

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns says corporate profits are now "too low to permit capital investment."

On paper, he says, business profits last year were "16 percent higher than in 1973 and 46 percent higher than in 1972."

These, however, "were largely inventory profits," reflecting the inflationary increase in value of goods already in stock so that the "costs of operation" were understated.

"Excluding these fictitious profits," he said, "after-tax profits" actually declined last year. "An ominous consequence of deteriorating profits," said Dr. Burns, is "some decline" in the financial strength of U.S. corporations.

It used to be, the nation's top central banker told the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) of Congress, that American firms raised their investment capital largely from their own profits.

That situation has so far changed, he observed, that in the "past five years funds borrowed by all nonfinancial corporations" in the United States totaled 78 percent of the money they could raise internally.

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For many cities it's a depression

Urban jobless rates are soaring far above national averages

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington. For the U.S. as a whole, it's a recession. But for the nation's cities, it's increasingly a depression.

So city officials are turning to Congress, urging a program of stepped-up public service jobs, emergency fiscal relief, accelerated public works, reenactment of federal-local revenue sharing, and creation of an Intergovernmental Economic Recovery Board.

For the longer term, they seek the drafting of a "national urban policy."

Their surest prospect would seem to be more public service jobs. Legislation to create 1 million such jobs commands wide bipartisan support in Congress.

Its sponsors, Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R) of New York and Harrison A. Williams (D) of New Jersey, the two senior members of the Senate Labor Committee, predict passage by both houses in 60 days.

But when city officials such as these come to Washington seeking relief, they say they find mostly frustration with the Ford administration.

"There's nobody to talk to," complains an official of one urban group. "There's no HUD [Department of Housing and Urban Development] secretary, no [White House] domestic council staff, and [Vice-President] Rockefeller hasn't surfaced yet."

(The HUD Cabinet post was vacated when James T. Lynn became federal budget director. The domestic council remains staffed largely by Nixon holdovers. And the Vice-President, whose 15 years as Governor of New York gives him solid urban credentials, is keeping a low profile.)

Examples of city problems:

Unemployment in urban areas runs as much as five times above the already soaring national average of 8.2 percent. New York City is bracing for joblessness of 12 percent in the next two to three months. In Michigan, 13.7 percent are out of work houses in 60 days.

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Baby selling investigated

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles. Selling babies for big profits in the U.S. — long a hushed-up subject talked about only in whispers — now heads toward public airing.

A unique case against alleged black marketers selling babies is set to go on trial here in Los Angeles Friday.

Concerned about the possible effect of pre-trial publicity, prosecutors decline to discuss details, but this newspaper has learned that felony charges of "slavery" against two defendants are unprecedented. The defendants are accused of "selling" babies to couples across the U.S. for \$10,000 to \$15,000 per child.

The prosecution, it is thought, will argue that these high fees — as well as questionable circumstances surrounding the adoptions — represent child "selling" rather than child "placement."

Defendants indicate they will counter that their actions are neither illegal or immoral, but fall under the heading of "independent" or private adoptions [which is legal in California and in all but three U.S. states]. They will also contend that money which changed hands is a "referral fee" charged to bring together natural mothers with adoptive parents — rather than a "sale price" for a child.

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Cairo—where people are indifferent to Kissinger this time

Peace hopes rise as Kissinger, Sadat talk

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo. Prospects for progress in U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's current Middle East peace mission rose after he had spent a whole afternoon talking to Egyptian President Sadat.

Dr. Kissinger had driven straight to his meeting with Mr. Sadat after arriving from discussions with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem. On the flight an anonymous official in the Kissinger party had voiced confidence that the current mission was on the track. And this feeling of confidence was enhanced when both Dr. Kissinger and President Sadat announced after their discussions that they had made progress and gotten down to specifics. The two men made their statements

beneath a banyan tree in the setting sun at the guest house at the Nile barrage north of Cairo where Dr. Kissinger had been President Sadat's guest for a working lunch. Neither would go into details. But diplomats in Cairo said Egypt was willing to meet Israel's demand for an Egyptian declaration of nonbelligerency with more public statements (such as Mr. Sadat recently made to the Times of London) that he will not attack Israel.

force in Sinai, by establishing demilitarized zones and quiet unpublished commitments to keep Egyptian forces in Sinai at low levels.

The anonymous official on the Secretary's plane on the flight to Cairo had told correspondents that the Israelis would want something more than intangibles in return for territory such as the Mitla and Giddi passes and the Abu Rudeis oilfield. (An intangible already mooted is the declaration by Egypt of nonbelligerence toward Israel.) The official declined to say what the tangible might be. But observers have suggested a wide range of possibilities —

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Why consumer groups resist computer grocery check-out

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Leandro, Calif. Opposition is growing to the experimental system of computerized check-out counters in U.S. supermarkets.

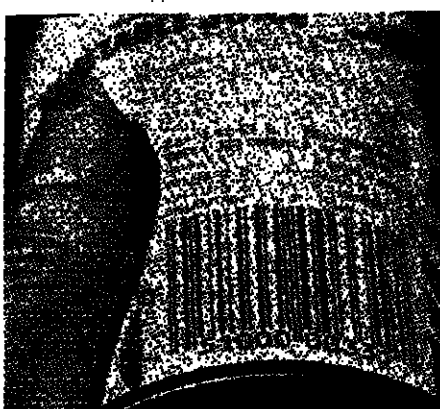
Consumer groups hope to block the system, which eliminates prices marked on individual items. Prices already are entered into the computer-cash register, which identifies products by scanning a code on the item label.

In California, legislation has been introduced to require retention of prices on products.

Rockland County, New York, already has adopted such an ordinance, and similar proposals can be expected soon in Michigan, New York State, and Washington, D.C., according to Carol Foreman, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, in Washington, D.C.

In San Francisco the board of supervisors' Urban Consumer Affairs Committee soon will begin hearings on a similar proposal.

So far the controversial system, known as the "universal product code" has been used in a limited number of pilot projects in places like



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Check-out 'lines' draw fire

Cincinnati; Severna Park, Md.; Los Angeles, and San Leandro, Calif.

For supporters, it means aid in managing the food budget, quicker check-out lines at the supermarket, and even savings in grocery prices from lower store costs passed on to the customer.

But for critics, it seems like an obstacle to comparison shopping, and a smoke screen behind which supermarkets can raise their prices with a minimum of public notice.

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Malagasy: new uncertainty in Indian Ocean

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Crisis in the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) brings an additional element of uncertainty to the already sensitive southwestern reaches of the Indian Ocean.

This vast island lies about 250 miles due east of Mozambique, where radical change has been under way ever since last April's coup in Portugal. The end of the Portuguese empire in Africa now is in sight, and with it will come black-run governments whose political course is as yet uncertain.

A parallel uncertainty grips Madagascar since Tuesday-Wednesday night, when the newly installed head of government, Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, was caught in an ambush, shot and wounded, and succumbed a few hours later. He had assumed the presidency as recently as Feb. 12, when outgoing President Gabriel Ramanantsoa suddenly turned over all powers to him, till then his Interior Minister. President Ramanantsoa—also a military man but considerably older than the murdered Col. Ratsimandrava, who was in his early 40s—had been in political

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Arab daily published in Israel: 'not easy'

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

It is no easy job, acknowledges Mahmoud Abu Zalat, editor of Al-Kuds — the mass circulation Arabic-language newspaper in Jerusalem — to publish a newspaper under a military occupation.

With a popular style and close attention to the grim economic problems of living in what one of its staffers calls "our inflation-ridden annex to the devaluation-ridden Israeli economy," Al-Kuds has since its foundation in 1968 built its circulation to a healthy total of 22,000. This is by far the largest among Arabic dailies in Israel and the occupied territories.

"Every night," says Mr. Abu Zalat, "we have our problems with the Israeli censor. Everything, even our advertisements, is checked before we can print them."

"Since the Arab states voted to make the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) responsible for the West Bank and (PLO chairman) Yasser Arafat's trip to the United Nations last fall, the Israelis have gotten much tougher because they are more nervous."

Not pessimistic

Mr. Abu Zalat does not share the pessimism about a coming new Arab-Israel war found among many West Bank Palestinians. "War will not settle anything. There won't be a war. If we want to defeat Israel, the only way is to make peace with her," he asserts.

He does share the belief of many other West Bankers that U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will be able to bring off new Egyptian-Israeli and possibly new Syrian-Israeli disengagement steps on his current Mideast tour.

"The U.S. should prevent a new war. If it comes, the U.S. would in any case step in the minute Syrian troops reached Tiberias (in pre-1967 Israel), or if the Egyptians should get as far as Gaza."

With his two more radical and lower-circulation competitors, Al-Fajr (whose former editor, Joseph Nasser, was kidnapped a year ago and has vanished) and Al-Shaab (whose last editor was deported by the Israeli authorities recently), Mr. Abu Zalat shares the feeling that the outside Arab world neither understands nor cares about the problems of the million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Own university wanted

Unlike them, Al-Kuds has campaigned for establishment of an Arab university on the West Bank, even before the end of Israeli occupation. Opponents of the idea argue this cannot be done with Israeli financial help or approval because it would not be truly free, and that outside Arab financial or academic help is impossible under Israeli occupation.

"The occupation must end before we can plan anything of our own political future," says Mr. Abu Zalat. "You have no idea of the economic pressures we face now. Since Israel devalued its currency 40 percent last year, newspaper has doubled in cost and wages are up 35 percent. Here in Jerusalem, we have to pay the Israeli tax rate, the highest in the world. 'The Arab world should pay more attention to us. With their billions, the rich Arab oil states could help us to stay here and not emigrate, as Israel wants.'"

Fewer jobs for Arabs

With the Israeli recession, there are fewer jobs for Arabs in Israel (estimates run between 40,000 and 70,000 at present). Factory layoffs there affect Arab labor first.

"What the Arab oil states should do is form committees to help us. If they will help us to build houses, we can stay — otherwise we give our places up to Israeli immigrants."

"How about some Arab help, for example, for a cooperative housing scheme for people evicted from their homes? \$30 million would start such a fund handsomely. Israel calls on all Jews in the world to invest in Israel. Some Arab investment here would be in the interest of all of us."

More get hired, but pay is still low S. Africa looks to blacks

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

Economic facts of life are forcing white-ruled South Africa to rely more and more on its reserves of black workers to keep the wheels of commerce and industry turning.

The Pretoria government's own figures show that out of a total work force of 8.5 million, nearly 6 million now are Africans. And blacks have been gaining jobs in the main sectors of the nation's economy faster than the 1.5 million white workers.

This means that now more black families have a monetary income than ever before, even though they are paid lower rates in most instances than white workers.

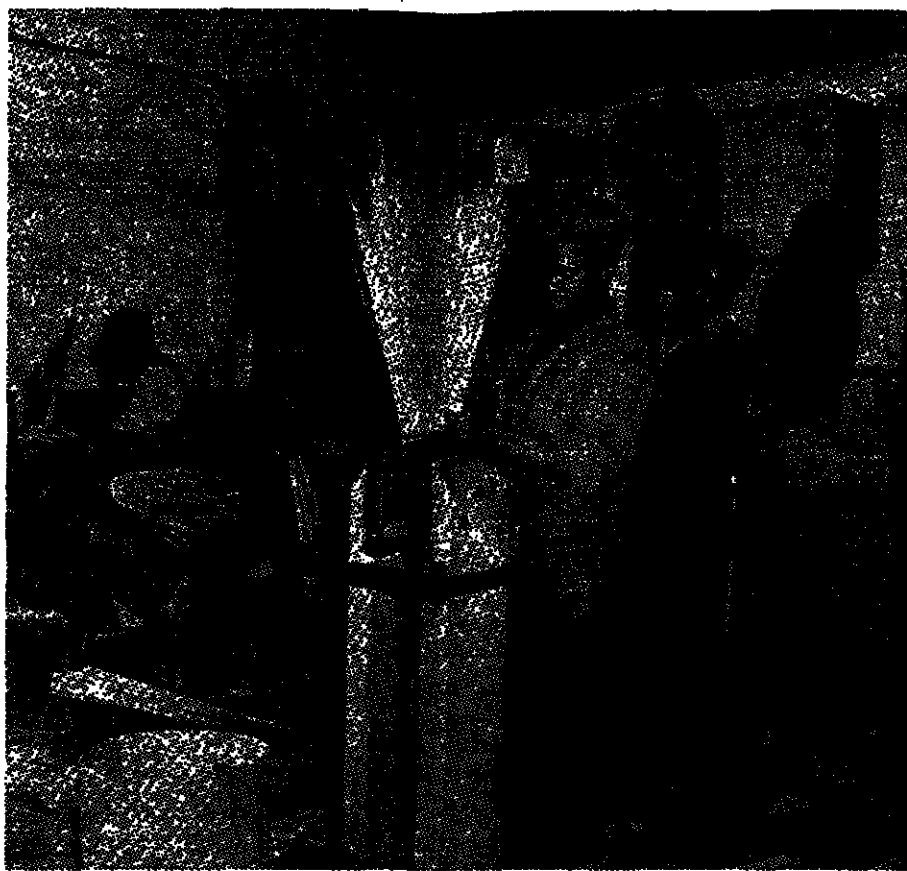
Today in the manufacturing industries, of 1.3 million workers, over 1 million are blacks. In the construction industry 327,000 of 400,000 men are black. Labor authorities add that both railways and public service are using far more black than white employees.

Black staff gains

Faced with the fact that there are not enough whites to man all the country's job openings, even those in skilled manual work, officials have found no alternative but to rely on black staff increasingly heavily.

As the black man's economic contribution increases, some observers say, this inevitably will increase his political influence as well. Already there are signs the government of Prime Minister John Vorster is aware of this as it eases job classifications to permit black entry. In other instances, officials are simply ignoring employment restrictions on black workers and letting them take jobs where needed.

But quirks and inequities still are plentiful. Johannesburg City Council recently announced it would be hiring 50 new African traffic officers due to the shortage of white staff. But this raised a critical outcry in the English-language press when it was disclosed that, if an argument with a white motorist occurred, the black traffic



Johannesburg broom factory

South Africa Information Office

Black labor grows in importance in South Africa

officer was supposed to leave the scene immediately.

As far as pay discrimination is concerned, African tractor drivers in Pretoria are to be paid about \$120 per month whereas white operators receive between \$350 and \$450 per month.

Labeling this "racialism of the worst kind," the Rand Daily Mail editorialized that blacks are given a chance to do more skilled work without suitable reward for their services. African pay in this instance falls below the "minimum humane subsistence level," the newspaper asserted.

Meanwhile U.S. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D) of Michigan, who recently was denied admission to South Africa, took the occasion to point out that although whites form 18 percent of the population, they control

69 percent of the nation's purchasing power. He added that the ratio of white to African per capita income still is rising, having reached nearly 20 to one in 1972.

Only 12 percent of land

Mr. Diggs also declared that Africans constitute 70 percent of the nation's population but are restricted to 12 percent of the land, including the poorest and least productive portions.

The American critic added that South African claims that changes are being made because a few petty apartheid practices are diminishing were "misleading and incorrect."

A South African spokesman replied later that if Mr. Diggs had been allowed to enter, he would have gone back to America saying things were worse than before.

Verification: crux of SALT accord

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Serious doubts now are being raised over the ability of American and Soviet negotiators to iron out the details of a new agreement at the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) this year.

The general outline of a new SALT accord was agreed to in November, during President Ford's first meeting with Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev at Vladivostok.

At the summit, the two leaders worked out a formula to place 10-year ceilings on total numbers of strategic delivery vehicles and missiles that could be armed with multiple, independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRV).

Formal pact awaited

In announcing the understandings reached at Vladivostok, United States officials said that a formal agreement would follow this year, hopefully in July when Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev are scheduled to hold another summit.

But many strategic analysts, both in and outside of government, report that numerous obstacles now stand in the way of a quickly negotiated SALT accord.

The chief stumbling block appears to be the problem associated with arriving at a workable means to insure compliance with the terms reached at Vladivostok. In fact, some officials privately suggest that in a rush to conclude a new arms pact, the U.S. administration ignored the difficulty of establishing verification procedures for the new SALT understandings.

Surveillance gap

As with the first SALT accord of 1972, the chief instrument for policing the new agreement will be "national technical means of verification" — U.S. and Soviet reconnaissance satellites and other sophisticated surveil-

lance equipment used by both the United States and the Soviet Union to monitor weapons developments within each other's homeland.

Yet even prior to the Vladivostok summit, there were doubts raised as to whether the Soviet Union had fully lived up to the terms of the first SALT accord. There was evidence, for instance, that Soviet technicians were developing radars for a mobile anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system — a development that was directly contrary to the 1972 treaty limiting ABMs.

More important, it was reported that the Soviet Union was generally interfering with U.S. efforts to monitor missile testing and submarine construction. The Soviet Union denied these charges, but negotiators are currently discussing the problem in Geneva.

While the outcome of these talks has yet to be announced, it is clear that the terms of the Vladivostok accord will magnify the SALT verification problem.

Unlike the 1972 agreement, the aggregate ceiling of 2,400 on launchers enables both sides to deploy mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM). These systems were earlier prohibited, because, being mobile, they are inherently difficult to keep track of and count.

The Soviet Union is believed to have developed an ICBM capable of being moved on land, the SSX-16, which may be deployed this year. The United States, meanwhile, has begun to investigate the possibility of developing an ICBM that could be launched from a large transport aircraft like the C-5A.

Impossible task

If one or both sides deploy large numbers of these mobile systems, it will be extremely difficult to ensure that each side remains below the total launcher limit.

A potentially more difficult problem stems from the ceiling placed on MIRVed launchers. Both sides are restricted to 1,320 missiles armed with MIRVs, but the technical prob-

lem of determining, with satellites, which missiles have been outfitted with multiple warheads appears extremely complex.

Because of this detection difficulty, U.S. officials late last year took the position that if any of the three new Soviet missiles that had been observed with MIRVs were deployed, they would be counted against the MIRVed launcher total.

Problems encountered

This approach has already encountered some problems.

First, some of the new Soviet missiles have also been tested with single warheads and one of the missiles which has already become operational, the SS-18, is believed to have been deployed only in this mode.

Second, the logic of the U.S. position suggests that while only 500 of the 1,000 U.S. Minuteman missiles have been MIRVed, the Soviet Union could claim that the total force must be counted against the MIRV ceiling.

Evidence that U.S. officials are experimenting with a new approach to the MIRV verification problem came last week when the Pentagon announced that it was postponing the deployment of 50 new MIRVed Minutemen which have been confined to two large geographic areas.

By the decision not to introduce these missiles to a new area, U.S. officials may be attempting to convince the Soviet Union to accept the principle of deploying MIRVed missiles in certain agreed upon areas.

If they are successful in limiting the geographic location of MIRVed missiles, U.S. officials will still have to face the problem attached to the Soviet deployment of MIRVed missiles aboard submarines.

If the Soviet Union develops a MIRVed missile that can be fitted aboard only one class of submarine, the verification task will be greatly simplified. But if the missile can be placed aboard numerous classes of submarines, making sure that the Soviets do not go beyond their prescribed MIRV limit will be difficult, if not impossible.

It is generally forgotten, however, that Mr. Demichev in July, 1968, participated in the unsuccessful dialogue between the Soviet and the Czechoslovak Politburos at Chermnad-Tissou. According to Czech sources, Mr. Demichev rather than his chief, senior Politburo member Mikhail A. Suslov, represented the Soviet hard line on that occasion.

Helms testimony leaves questions

By Robert P. Key
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Questions deepen here about the accuracy of congressional testimony by Richard Helms, Central Intelligence Agency director during the time it was conducting surveillance of Americans at home.

Beyond that lies another question, in the opinion of some on Capitol Hill: to what extent were congressional questions truthfully answered by other officials of U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies?

Thus far these are questions without answers; they may be supplied by various probes in the Senate and House, and by the Rockefeller Commission now meeting.

Several members of Congress are known to be concerned about whether Mr. Helms, now U.S. Ambassador to Iran, may have committed perjury during one or more sworn congressional appearances.

There is apparent conflict in some of his testimony regarding CIA activities in Chile, and CIA relationship to Watergate burglars G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt.

Now reports surface in Washington that the Justice Department is examining this testimony, variously given before his 1973 confirmation as ambassador and in recent months. Apparent purpose of the examination, to determine if there is evidence of perjury and, if there is, whether it is strong enough to consider pressing charges against him.

Justice Department officials will not comment on the report, but other

sources say such an investigation definitely is under way.

The report, which appeared Wednesday in the Washington Post, comes against a backdrop of rising concern about FBI and CIA activities in Washington, along with considerable support for the integrity of Mr. Helms expressed by friends and associates.

What has given impetus to the issue was the Helms testimony earlier this year behind closed doors before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee — testimony released within the last week. In it the former CIA director denied ever having lied to Congress, but admitted he purposely did not tell the entire truth about CIA activities in Chile.

"I felt obliged to keep some of this stuff, in other words, not volunteer a good deal of information," he said Jan. 22 when asked to explain apparent conflicts in previous testimony. He added that he had never lied, but said: "If I have been guilty in the past of not having gone the whole way, all right."

During his confirmation hearings two years ago as Ambassador to Iran he was asked by Sen. Stuart Symington (D) of Missouri if the CIA ever had tried "to overthrow the government" of Chilean President Salvador Allende. "No, sir," Mr. Helms said. Senator Symington asked if the CIA had "any money passed to the opponents of Allende?"

Again the Helms answer was, "No, sir." On the other hand, current CIA director William Colby since has testified that the CIA spent \$11 million in Chile trying to destabilize the Allende regime.

Argentina fails to help reduce world grain needs

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's current wheat harvest is the lowest in a decade.

With the harvest still going on, and final figures therefore not available, estimates in Buenos Aires now indicate that the 1975 wheat production will be off at least 2 million tons — or 25 percent lower than 1974.

For a nation that people heavily on food exports, these estimates are a serious blow.

But even more discouraging is the failure of Argentina to help make up the current world deficit in food production. Many agricultural specialists had looked to Argentina to help meet world food needs.

They did so with reason, for Argentina is a natural granary — the so-called breadbasket of South America.

Poor weather

But for years agriculture has been neglected by Argentina. This year's wheat crop shortfall is due to a number of factors: high fertilizer and pesticide prices, poor weather, and controversial government policies on prices and other issues.

There is no doubt that frosts, hail, wind, and drought were severe in various parts of the Pampas, the rich growing areas of Buenos Aires, Corrientes, and Santa Fe provinces.

But farmers have been putting less acreage into wheat and other grain production in protest over the low prices paid them by the government for grain. The government, in turn, sells the grain for export at high figures — and pockets the profit.

*Why consumer groups resist

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In this suburb of San Francisco, Lucky store check-out clerk Larry Stover has been using the computer for four weeks. Every package displays a small sticker with a code of little black lines. The computer scans the label code and identifies the product and prints its description and price on a tally sheet.

Itemized list

When shopping, the customer sees only the price marked on the shelf. But at the check-out counter, the computer provides a complete itemized price list.

For the Lucky's chain, it means possible help in holding food prices down, due to greater check-out speed, savings on labor costs for stamping prices on items, and better inventory control because the computer can keep track of all items sold, according to William Shea, vice-president of Lucky stores.

At the end of the day, the computer could be asked for a printout on all stock sold, and that could speed reordering, he explains.

Nothing to compare

But San Francisco consumer action organizer Betty Lederer says this means "there is no way for the customer to check the accuracy of the computer price because there is no price mark on the can. When you are cooking in the kitchen, it helps to be

able to see the price on the package, and know exactly how much a meal will cost."

Mrs. Lederer also maintains shoppers need price tags on packages so they can comparison-shop as they wheel their carts around.

Of 18 Lucky customers questioned in a quick survey, 12 agreed with denim-jacketed Don Wrenn ("I think it's terrible. It shows you everything you're buying"), while the other six went along with Mrs. Eszeller Palmer ("when you get up there, how do you know that computer isn't charging you more than the shelf price?").

But no one objected to the computerized system if price markings on individual packages were continued.

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*Kremlin's new iron curtain isolates dissidents

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There is indeed a similarity between the Chinese "hundred flowers" policy and the Kremlin's relative liberalism toward dissenters during Mr. Demichev's rule as Central Committee secretary in charge of ideology, culture, and propaganda from 1965 until last year.

Image presented

As long as the U.S.S.R. had hopes that the West, and especially the U.S.A., would come through with multibillion-dollar investment credits and that détente would mean major

political and military concessions by the West, it presented an image of relative "liberalism" to the outside world.

Until recently Soviet citizens were allowed to have contacts with accredited foreign correspondents, and non-conformists could air their complaints. The underground journal "Chronicle of Current Events," the Ukrainian "Herald," and the Lithuanian Chronicle were able to carry on a limited distribution of their materials. Professor Sakharov's protests came through freely. The oppression of religious sects and especially of the

Baptist "initiativniki" was played down. The KGB wore velvet gloves.

Now that détente has entered a new phase and Leonid I. Brezhnev is temporarily in eclipse, the hard-liners are trying to isolate the Soviet Union's dissidents. Only in fields such as technology and science are contacts allowed to continue more or less freely.

Now as the new minister of culture and nonvoting member of the Politburo, the versatile Mr. Demichev, who supported former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's attack against Stalin and at the 22nd party congress in

October, 1961, proposed the removal of the late dictator's body from the Lenin mausoleum, acts as a "liberal" screen making it appear as though nothing has changed.

It is generally forgotten, however, that Mr. Demichev in July, 1968, participated in the unsuccessful dialogue between the Soviet and the Czechoslovak Politburos at Chermnad-Tissou. According to Czech sources, Mr. Demichev rather than his chief, senior Politburo member Mikhail A. Suslov, represented the Soviet hard line on that occasion.

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Commodities kept separate

U.S. hammers at oil prices

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London — The United States wants to set a floor price for oil that will be somewhere between the \$11 a barrel prevailing today and the \$3 a barrel that preceded the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973.

The United States does not want to discuss commodities other than oil at the coming meeting between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations.

It understands oil-producing nations' concern over the erosion of their oil dollars through inflation, but opposes a "mechanistic" means of tackling the problem.

These were the main points made by Thomas Enders, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs, at a news conference here. He came to London after a meeting of the principal oil-consuming nations in Paris last week. A summit meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is set for Algiers next month, and the long-heralded meeting between producers and consumers, as advocated by France and acquiesced in by the United States, is expected to take place some time later in the spring.

Most oil producers dispute the American contention that oil prices today are too high — even though OPEC as a whole has had to cut back production by 9 million barrels a day in order to maintain present prices at a time when demand has declined.

Iranian Government sources expect a drop of more than \$2 billion in this year's anticipated \$20 billion oil income if the January production cut-back of 10 percent is maintained.

Abu Dhabi's oil production has declined spectacularly by nearly half since the end of last year, to a current level of 700,000 barrels a day.

Libya has reduced oil prices for the second time this year. According to the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, it has reduced the price of five of its seven crude oil types by 16 to 29 cents a barrel.

Competitive prices

These are some of the indications that encourage American officials to believe that OPEC as a whole cannot keep up oil prices at their present level for long. Further production cutbacks, these officials believe, will bite deeply into the ambitious economic and military spending programs to which most of these countries have committed themselves.

It was in this atmosphere that Mr.

Enders reiterated contentions made repeatedly by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and by himself that oil prices are too high and must come down.

Mr. Enders, a hulking six-foot-seven incher, is Dr. Kissinger's chief spokesman on energy and is American representative both to the 18-nation International Energy Agency in Paris and to the 10-nation grain exporter and importer meeting convened in London this week.

Nuclear energy, Mr. Enders said, could be made competitive with oil at a price equivalent to \$7, \$8, and in some cases even \$5 a barrel. North Sea oil was coming in at a price of \$5 to \$6 a barrel, and Alaskan oil could be competitive at \$6 to \$7 a barrel. The implication was that the floor price the United States is seeking

would be in the \$7 a barrel range at present prices.

On grain, American officials were tight-lipped. They estimated it would cost \$5 billion to \$6 billion for major grain exporting and importing nations collectively to build up reserve food stocks to an overall figure of 60 million tons suggested by the World Food Conference in Rome last November.

They were cautious about the mechanics proposed whereby only participating nations and needy developing nations could share supplies from this "international food reserve nationally held" in cases of need.

They were clearly anxious to avoid public controversy with the Soviet Union, a participant, over surveillance of crops so as to get accurate year-by-year estimates of supply and demand.

Rejection of Makarios plan again stirs Cyprus feeling

By Peter Melias
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens — The Turkish Cypriots' outright rejection of President Makarios' latest proposals adds one more critical dimension to the already complicated Cyprus issue.

The Makarios plan, which has the full support of the Greek Government, proposes the establishment of a number of Turkish Cypriot cantons, not just two as the Turkish side has been insisting on. There would be an effective central government for the whole island. All refugees would be allowed to return to their homes.

The plan was turned down by Rauf Denktaş, leader of the Turkish Cypriots who is conducting negotiations on the island's future with Glafkos Clerides, representing the Greek Cypriots.

Essentially the Turkish side wants a geographic separation of the two communities under a federal form of government for the island.

Greek weakness denied

Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis, in a foreign policy statement to the National Assembly Feb. 10, said it would be a grave error if Turkey mistook Greece's moderation and patience as weakness.

Frightful as war was, he declared, it was not so terrible as to continuously avoid it through humiliation.

Te Premier accused Britain of favoring Turkey in the crisis, and criticized it for failing to intervene in its capacity of guarantor of Cyprus's independence, as, he said, it had the obligation, duty, and power to do.

Some quarters suspect that the situation on Cyprus will deteriorate with the Turkish forces extending their occupation. But the same quarters insist that such a move on Turkey's part might leave Archbishop Makarios with no alternative but to proclaim "enosis" (union) of the Greek Cypriot-held area with Greece.

Action might mean war

The end result of this would be a geographical border between Greece and Turkey on Cyprus, which some analysts believe would almost certainly lead to a Greek-Turkish war.

This is the main reason why Turkey does not want outright partition of Cyprus and "double enosis," but is demanding instead a federation for the whole island, these analysts say.

But the specter of war will continue to loom over the island as long as incidents occur which one side or the other may term a provocation.

George Mavros, chief opposition leader in the Greek Parliament, has asked the government to investigate reports that the crash of a German military plane in Crete on Feb. 9 was connected with radio jamming by Turkey over Greek air space. Forty-one Germans were killed in the crash.

U.S. trade commission cocks ear to voice of consumer

By Lucia Mount
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Americans who want to buy cheaper imports soon will have the opportunity to say so — loudly — at government hearings in 13 cities around the country. All are welcome, officials say.

For the first time millions of consumers — often paying higher prices because of higher tariffs on imports — will have an opportunity to influence directly U.S. trade policy.

Traditionally, when the domestic economic impact of any tariff change is assessed, it is labor, manufacturers, and other generally protectionist segments of the economy that are questioned. Now, for the first time Congress's new trade bill also specifically mentions a need to listen to "consumers."

Trade law breakthrough

"In my view, this is one of the biggest breakthroughs that U.S. trade statutes have ever had," said Will E. Leonard Jr., chairman-elect of the U.S. International Trade Commission, an agency created by Congress in 1916 to gather just such economic impact data.

"After all," he says, "trade is a pocketbook issue — it affects the price of everything we buy."

While the average tariff on imports now is less than 10 percent, there are many fields in which it is significantly higher. In imported clothing, for instance, it averages close to 40 percent of the value of the item.

Tariffs on imported jewelry and watch movements are close to 80 percent while that on concentrated citrus fruit juice is a high 88.4 percent.

Talks resumed

Although the Geneva trade talks were resumed this week, any serious negotiation on the part of the President, who was given a wide tariff reduction mandate under the new trade legislation, is not expected to get under way until late summer or fall.

He is to receive a report in midsummer from the U.S. International Trade Commission on the economic impact of any changes he might recommend.

Instead of gathering its data on this point in Washington hearings as it did in the 1960s for the so-called Kennedy round of trade negotiations, the commission has decided to hold a series of hearings in 13 cities around the country over the next few months on the theory that it will be easier for many to testify closer to home. As far as Mr. Leonard is concerned, anybody is welcome to speak his piece.

Just listen

"I'd like to post a 'Wanted' poster in every city," he says. "We're not going to turn anybody down, and we're going to stay until everybody's been heard. . . . We're not going to be giving any lectures. We're just going to listen. These hearings finally give the U.S. Government the ability to look at the effect of tariff changes on the consumer."

The first hearings will be held in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 26. In March there will be more hearings in New Orleans, Atlanta, Phoenix, Ariz., San Francisco, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore. In April New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Washington, Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., will host the meetings.

Ready to testify

One consumer-oriented group that is prepared to testify in several cities is the League of Women Voters, which has intensively studied the need for change in U.S. trade policy. A league spokesman says the organization did not participate during the last impact hearings in the 1960s because the "consumer" invitation was not extended.

Mr. Leonard says he hopes individuals and other consumer groups will follow the league's lead.

"We tend to think only of manufacturers pitted against importers of merchandise," he says. But I think there's a 'third world' of retailers and consumers who are caught in the middle."

Under the new trade bill, President Ford has the authority to eliminate entirely any tariff of 5 percent or less and to reduce higher tariffs by as much as 60 percent on roughly 6,000 items.

Specifically eliminated are ball bearings, certain ceramic tableware (tariffs in that category average over 50 percent), and certain petroleum products.

Patched-up detente is Britain's goal

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson comes to Moscow Thursday to catch up on detente. The five-day visit is expected to normalize the relations that were strained when Britain expelled 105 Soviet officials in 1971 on charges of spying.

In addition, many observers are waiting to see whether Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, who reportedly has been recovering from a lengthy illness, will meet with the British Prime Minister. Mr. Brezhnev has been absent from the public limelight for seven weeks.

The expulsion of Soviet officials from Britain came as Soviet detente was blossoming with the West. The Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty was signed in 1970, and former U.S. President Nixon paid his first presidential visit to Moscow in 1972.

Rocky period

Britain was left behind in the rush. Its trade dropped correspondingly. Six years ago it ranked second after Finland only among Soviet non-Communist trading partners. Last year it was in sixth place, with \$18.4 million (\$1.2 billion) in two-way trade.

The particularly rocky period of British-Soviet relations ended with the December, 1973, visit to Moscow by then-Foreign Minister Sir Alec

Douglas-Home. But Mr. Wilson's visit will mark Britain's debut in the current phase of Soviet summitry. Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath was invited earlier but lost his post before he could come.

British officials say that in bilateral relations trade will be a prominent topic of discussion between Mr. Wilson and Soviet leaders. Soviet press articles previewing the summit have been holding out the hope of increased Soviet purchases of British exports if Britain reaches implied political understanding with the Soviet Union.

Agreement extended

Officials expect the two sides to sign some documents, but there are no major agreements pending. The two sides signed a long-term economic and technical cooperation agreement last year, and the 1969 bilateral trade agreement has been extended until the end of this year by agreement of the European Community (EC). From this year, no EC member is to have bilateral trade agreements with outside nations.

In multilateral relations officials expect the summit to deal with the Middle East, the European Security Conference, the talks on arms reductions in Europe, general East-West relations, and disarmament. The Soviet side especially is eager to wind up the European Security Conference with a general European summit this year and is expected to seek Britain's support for this.

*Malagasy: new crisis

Continued from Page 1

trouble since a reported attempt at a coup d'etat last New Year's Eve.

On sea-route for oil

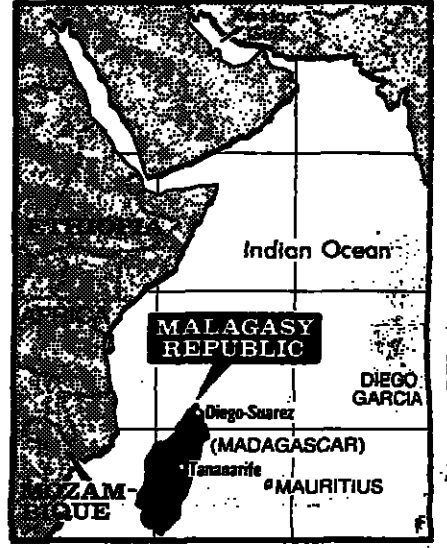
The Malagasy Republic is of great strategic importance in the Indian Ocean. It lies athwart the sea-route northward from the southern tip of Africa toward the Red Sea and the oil-rich Persian Gulf. This is the route taken by supertankers bound from the Gulf to Europe.

Once a French colony but an independent state since 1960, the republic has allowed the French to continue to use the great naval base at Diego Suarez. Use of this base has hitherto permitted France quietly to maintain a considerable French presence in the Indian Ocean.

Interestingly, the Soviet Union has been cultivating its relations with the Malagasy Republic since 1972. The events of that year — which saw the overthrow of the markedly pro-French Philibert Tsiranana as civilian President and his replacement by a more nationalistically inclined group of military men headed by Gen. Ramanantsoa — opened the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Moscow and the Republic. A former Soviet Ambassador to Cuba, Alexander Alekseev, arrived in 1974 to head the Soviet diplomatic mission in Tananarive.

Argument for Diego Garcia

If one adds to the instability in Mozambique and the Malagasy Republic the current trouble in Ethiopia away to the north, it becomes more understandable why many Western defense planners are arguing for the



New trouble spot

development of U.S. defense facilities on the British-owned island of Diego Garcia.

To replace the murdered President Ratsimandrava, a new military council headed by Col. Gilles Andrianarisoa has been sworn in. The council has blamed the murder on a group of security police said to have been involved in the reported coup attempt on New Year's Eve. The group (led by Col. Brechard Rajonarison) have been barricaded in a camp outside Tananarive since then. The camp was under siege Wednesday.

No firm information is available about the rivalries or forces involved. They could have deep political implications, or they might be simply the outgrowth of the long-standing split between people of the coastal plain and those of the mountainous interior.

*Baby selling investigated

Continued from Page 1

The trial may last six weeks to two months. A conviction could result in a maximum 10-year prison sentence. Whatever way the verdict goes, appeals are expected — perhaps all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

For the first time, federal legislation soon may be in the works which would deal directly with the apparently rising tide of "black market" baby activity across the U.S.

Last summer this newspaper — while probing the changing adoption picture in the U.S. — found that black marketing is reported to be widespread, particularly in urban areas where white infants are virtually unavailable for adoption.

Public and private agencies, child welfare authorities, and parental groups are deeply concerned about the ethics and legality of "buying" babies. But, until recently, there has been little legal action against alleged child sellers, and no specific state or federal legislation dealing with the practice.

Evidence collected

However, this newspaper has also learned that a U.S. Senate subcommittee on children and youth, headed by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D) of Minnesota, is documenting evidence of black-market activity in preparation for possible public hearings on the matter. Legislation likely will result.

Ready for congressional action is a broad-based adoption reform bill sponsored by U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston (D) of California. Principally, this

law would establish a national office of adoption information and set up national guidelines to eliminate legal and jurisdictional adoption obstacles between the states.

Fran Butler, a consultant to the special U.S. Senate subcommittee on human resources, says this legislation could at least indirectly deter black-market operations by providing federal subsidies for pregnant unmarried women.

Groups who concern themselves with children's rights are becoming increasingly aware of adoption abuses.

Screening advocated

Justine Wise Poller — longtime New York family court judge and advocate of children's rights — says she is extremely troubled by any practice which places a child on the basis of "how much money is paid" instead of one which "holds the most promise for the youngster."

Judge Poller — who now represents the Children's Defense Fund — calls for new laws which would require prior screening by public agencies of those who would adopt children through private means.

A Los Angeles lawyer — long involved in adoption — says he advocates legislation which would mandate full disclosure of attorneys fees in these matters.

Others call for Bar Association policing of lawyers who charge exorbitant amounts in adoption proceedings — with threat of disbarment and heavy fines for violation of ethics.

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Jobless rate—not whole story

By Robert Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The official U.S. unemployment rate—8.3 percent—does not tell the full story.

The jobless rate actually ranges from as low as 2.9 percent (for some white-collar jobs) to as high as 41 percent (among minority teenagers).

— And the 8.3 percent figure does not fully indicate the changes in individual lives—lives such as Michael Block's, Betty Ann Neuman's, and John Holland's.

A close look at Department of Labor figures shows that Detroit now has nearly a 15 percent unemployment rate, while New York's is near the national average and Chicago is below it with 8.3 percent.

Minority teen-age rate

Unemployment is 41.1 percent among minority teen-agers (16 to 19) and 18.4 percent among whites that age.

Among white professional and technical workers, unemployment is only 2.9 percent. But in the blue-collar sector it is 13-14 percent.

National unemployment increased by 1 percent from December to January. But it also rose by 4 percent among veterans aged 20-24. Their jobless rate now is 19.7 percent, compared with 11.6 percent for male, nonveterans of the same age.

In Detroit, many laid-off auto workers are eligible for supplemental support from the United Automobile Workers Union and their employers. In addition to unemployment compensation. But for those like John Holland of Chicago, the weekly aid check from the state is their main support—and it means a big drop in family income.

Food, clothing cut

"You cut down on food and clothing," Mr. Holland said as he joined

the same line here with Mr. Block. As a ground-service employee of Eastern Airlines he was earning \$225 a week until he was laid off 13 months ago. Now he supports his wife and seven children on \$106 weekly unemployment compensation except when he gets temporary work painting.

"My kids always used to have money in their pockets," he explained. "Now they don't."

Some 1.5 million of the 7.5 million unemployed in the United States have been without work for 15 weeks or more while 620,000 have been out of a job for at least 27 weeks. Both rates are about double those for January, 1974.

Betty Ann Neuman is another of the nation's 930,000 new jobless (mostly from layoffs) of last month. She was

laid off as a timekeeper here after a one-week notice. She is single but supports her father.

Which line?

"When Michael Block walked into the unemployment-compensation office on Chicago's North Side he hesitated at the door, unsure of which of the seven long lines to join."

"I'm nervous that I won't get the money in time," said Mr. Block this week as he joined one of the lines, thinking ahead to rent-payment day.

Carl Anderson, laid off as a carpenter here Feb. 4, will become part of the next unemployment rate the Department of Labor will announce early next month. Few expect the rate to go down.

*For many cities it's depression

Continued from Page 1

statewide, 22 percent in Detroit, 40 percent in Detroit's inner core.

Reason: the much greater share of minorities and young people who live in cities or gravitate there looking for work.

City governments have laid off an estimated 10,000 employees from City Hall jobs that once epitomized security. And the worst may be yet to come.

New York City plans eventually to trim 11,985 municipal workers; Cleveland, 1,104; Chicago, 598. Nor are personal economies confined to big cities. Payroll cuts or hiring freezes have spread to such smaller cities as Huntington Beach, Calif.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Morgantown, W. Va.; and Portland, Maine.

● Millions of city residents face the choice of more taxes or less municipal services. Albuquerque, N.M., is cutting garbage collections to once a week, and Cleveland to once every two weeks. Newark, N.J., and San Francisco are slashing school spending. Chicago is closing a hospital.

Recession-squeezed local tax revenues (up 8.3 percent a year) are falling short of the inflation-swelled cost of running cities (up 11 to 14 percent a year), according to the National League of Cities and U.S. Conference of Mayors.

And the tax money is trickling in more slowly than ever. Bridgeport, Conn., which lagged \$500,000 behind in tax collections at this time last year, is running \$1.5 million behind this year.

● Major public construction projects are being shelved—150 public-housing units in Gary, Ind., sewers in East St. Louis, Ill., a branch library in Santa Ana, Calif.

White South Africans favor representation for Coloreds

Johannesburg
Nearly three in five white South Africans believe the country's two million Colored (mixed race) people should have their own representatives in the all-white national Parliament, according to a poll conducted for Johannesburg's evening newspaper, The Star.

The newspaper said 57 percent were in favor and 24 percent against, while the rest either gave no opinion or refused to answer.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Senate panel approves bill to halt Ford oil tax

Washington

A bill blocking President Ford's special \$3-a-barrel tax on imported oil for 90 days was approved Wednesday by the Senate Finance Committee.

A 12-to-2 vote in committee sent the House-passed bill to the Senate floor, where debate is expected to begin next week.

Asked to comment, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters "the President just believes Congress is wasting time trying to delay action" and should be working instead on his economic-energy legislative proposals.

The tariff, the first \$1 of which is already in effect, is the heart of Ford's plan to discourage consumption by driving up prices. The full program aims to cut oil imports by 2 million barrels a day, or 28 percent, over the next three years.

By unanimous vote, the committee also approved a bill to raise the ceiling on the national debt from the present \$495 billion to \$531 billion through June 30.

Pan American deal with Iran 'looks good'

Washington

An agreement between Iran and Pan American World Airways to provide funds for the financially ailing U.S.



airline probably will be approved within days, an administration source said Wednesday.

"I would not expect the decision to be unfavorable," the source said, although he added that the agreement had not yet been approved by President Ford.

Irish opponents urge observation of cease-fire

Belfast

Leaders of the rival Catholic

republican and Protestant loyalist paramilitary forces in Northern Ireland have ordered an end to the sectarian killings jeopardizing the new cease-fire, sources on both sides reported Wednesday.

Seven people — six Catholics and a Protestant — have been assassinated since the weekend, despite the cease-fire established by the underground Irish Republican Army (IRA) on Monday. A republican source blamed maverick extremists of both sides for the killings.

Meanwhile, the Sinn Féin political wing of the IRA is reportedly planning to follow the government's example and set up centers throughout Northern Ireland to monitor the cease-fire.

Watergate prosecutors probe Democratic funds

Washington

Watergate prosecutors are conducting a grand jury investigation of the Democratic Party's finances in 1970 and 1971, public records show. Prosecutors have said they are looking into possible violations of the federal law requiring public disclosure of campaign contributions.

They have subpoenaed the party's financial disclosure statements, which are no longer public, for 1970 and 1971. Party Chairman Robert Strauss declined comment on the investigation and refused a reporter's request to view copies of the subpoenaed documents.

Mr. Strauss was party treasurer during the period under investigation, and it was during that time he received an illegal \$50,000 cash donation of corporate funds from Ashland Oil, Inc. He has said he did not disclose the source of the \$50,000 in the party's financial statements even though the law required disclosure of donors of \$100 or more because he felt it was made up of many donations under \$100.

New party formed in South Africa

Johannesburg

A reform wing of South Africa's opposition United Party has broken away to form a new party in a split over South Africa's political future. Conservatives within the UP stress the role of white leadership in a federal system of government. The reformists

are strongly opposed to apartheid (separate development of the races) and want an eventual sharing of power between the races. The new party will be known as the Reform Party.

Social Democrats to rule Denmark

Copenhagen

Denmark's Social Democratic leader Anker Joergensen said Wednesday he was able to form a minority Social



Anker Joergensen AP photo

Democratic government, thus resolving Denmark's two-week-old political crisis.

The former Prime Minister was asked by Queen Margrethe Tuesday night to form a new administration after acting Premier Poul Hartling failed to win sufficient support for a four-party, non-socialist coalition.

Ford names Bowdler to South African post

Washington

President Ford said Wednesday he will nominate William Bowdler as Ambassador to South Africa, replacing John Hurd, who is resigning.

Mr. Bowdler, a career foreign service officer, is currently Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and formerly served as Ambassador to Guatemala and El Salvador.

Noted Soviet dissenters appeal to world opinion

Moscow

Four leading Soviet dissenters appealed Wednesday to world public opinion to support the demands of Soviet prisoners allegedly convicted for their beliefs to be formally recognized as political detainees.

The four, among them nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov, said a group of prisoners in a camp in the Urals had begun a seven-day hunger

strike on Monday to back its claims to political status.

Officially the Soviet Union denies that it imprisons political dissenters and maintains that all those convicted are guilty of criminal actions.

However, Dr. Sakharov and co-signatories Tatyana Khodorovich, a linguist, physicist Yuri Orlov, and Grigori Podyapolsky, a mathematician, said that to call dissenters criminals was "a cynical and considered degradation of their human dignity."

Monitor special correspondent Paul Wohl writes that Dr. Sakharov phoned an appeal Jan. 28 to the U.S. Congress to support the Jackson amendment on freer emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union — but the call was cut off before he had a chance to finish reading his statement.

On Jan. 29 Dr. Sakharov was called into the police and told that, if he did not stop these activities, the police could no longer guarantee his personal safety, it was reported on French government radio.

Mobil finds oil and gas off Vietnam coast

Saigon

The Mobil Oil Company has found oil and gas in its first exploratory well off the coast of South Vietnam, oil sources said Wednesday.

They said a production test on the well Tuesday found a "flow" of oil and gas at a depth of more than 9,000 feet.

A spokesman for Mobil in New York confirmed the find and said preliminary tests reveal a "noncommercial deposit of oil flowing at a rate of 430 barrels a day." He said this flow level was insufficient to recover costs.

The Mobil well is 100 miles southeast of Saigon in the South China Sea. Drilling from the floating rig Glomar IV began at the site in late October.

A similar find was made by the Pecten Oil Company, a subsidiary of American Shell, about 100 miles south of the Mobil site last October. The sources said the oil found by Mobil was "very black" and heavier than that found by Pecten.

Possible nominees for HUD considered

Washington

A high-ranked woman at the Justice Department and the past president of the homebuilders' lobbying group are among possible nominees being

considered to head the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

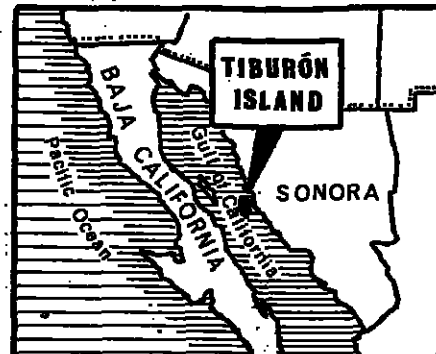
The White House reportedly has not decided on a successor to former HUD Secretary James T. Lynn, who was sworn in Monday as director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sources in Congress and HUD confirmed two names persistently mentioned are Assistant Attorney General Carla Hills and Lewis Cenkner, until recently the president of the National Association of Home Builders.

Mexico grants island to Seri Indian tribe

Mexico City

Mexican President Luis Echeverria has granted Tiburón Island in the Gulf of California to the rapidly dwindling



Seri Indian tribe, descendants of the American Apaches.

The President's office said Mr. Echeverria issued a resolution assigning the island to the Indians, along with two decrees granting "exclusive fishing rights" to the Seri.

The resolution granted about 310,000 acres, or about all of the island, to the Seri. The resolution does not mean the Indians will have self-rule separate from Mexico. The Indians claim they got a title to the island in 1848 from the Governor of Sonora, but such a title was never ratified.

Japanese deputy warns on 'reflation'

Tokyo

Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda told the National Diet (Parliament) Wednesday that it would be disastrous for Japan to agree to foreign requests to reflate its economy or reduce interest rates.

His statement came as the U.S. dollar hit an eight-month low on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market.

MINI-BRIEFS

Korean referendum

The early vote count Wednesday night showed President Park Chung Hee headed for a sizable victory in the referendum that he called for endorsement of his authoritarian rule, reports from Seoul said. Despite an opposition campaign for a boycott of the balloting, some 77 percent of the eligible voters apparently turned out, and first, fragmentary returns gave 3-1 approval for the South Korean President.

Route swap denial

Spokesmen for the Civil Aeronautics Board and the White House denied Wednesday in Washington that any action had been taken on a major route swap agreement between Pan American World Airways and American Airlines. The Wall Street Journal, quoting "informed industry sources," said in Wednesday's editions that both the CAB and the White House had approved the agreement and that announcement of the decision was imminent.

Israeli Red Cross bid

Israel asked Wednesday that its Magen David Adom Society be admitted to membership in the International Red Cross, which refused to accept it in 1949 on the grounds it could not recognize its emblem, the Red Shield of David. Ambassador Shabtai Rosenne presented Israel's request to Swiss President and Foreign Minister Pierre Grabler, chairman of the current diplomatic conference on updating humanitarian law, inserting a potentially explosive issue into the 126 nation meeting in Geneva.

Trawler seized

The United States Coast Guard has seized an Italian fishing trawler some 80 miles south-southwest of Nantucket Island for allegedly taking lobster from the continental shelf. The seizure was the second in the area over the past two weeks, officials in New York noted.

Border dispute

Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid F. Ilyichev of the Soviet Union returned to Peking Wednesday to resume talks on the Soviet-Chinese border dispute, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

★Peace hopes rise in the Mideast

Continued from Page 1

open communications, international air services between Cairo and Tel Aviv, economic contacts, or unimpeded passage of Israeli cargoes through the Suez Canal.

Dr. Kissinger has moved between two levels of skepticism in Israel and in Egypt.

Suppressed titters

In Israel there remains a certain fascination, a Jewish pride in the Secretary's Jewish background, mixed with growing apprehension and distaste for the American Secretary of State. "We are immune to Kissingerism now," said a prominent editor. "We are doubtful about what advantage there could be in an interim agreement that might well be swept aside by the Geneva conference whenever it meets. We are more and more inclined to think it would be as well to go to Geneva now. In the end any permanent agreement has got to be underwritten by the Russians as well as the Americans."

And there were suppressed titters among Israelis in the King David Hotel ballroom when Dr. Kissinger, replying to Foreign Minister Allon's toast, asserted that that which was built on faith was now asked to undertake another act of faith. "Faith?" declared the irreverent wife of a high Israeli official. "We should have faith yet? In the Egyptians? Or in Sadat? Or Kissinger, maybe?"

No excitement

One Israeli estimate of the situation was given by Brig. Gen. Jacob Evan, commander of the Mitla section of the southern front, at a meeting with correspondents who arrived by helicopter from Jerusalem.

After surveying the scene from the height of the hills at Mitla, within sight of the Suez Canal, and explaining that there were only four roads through the mountains, he said: "This is the border from which we can defend Israel."

He obviously was angered by the prospect that his position might be bargained away by his political leaders.

In Cairo, Dr. Kissinger's arrival stirred no excitement. Long gone are the days of the Nixon visit, when Egyptians suddenly caught a vision of a future as friend of the United States. Now there is indifference.

Important stopover?

A cartoon in the leading daily, Al Ahram, two days ago pictured Dr. Kissinger in the garb of an exponent of the art of karate, one-armed, and raising a rusty sword marked "American foreign policy."

John Cooley cables from Beirut: Dr. Kissinger's stopover in Syria

Thursday may be the briefest, but one of the most important, of his current Mideast peace mission.

In all their public statements, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and members of his government have seemed to rule out any new accord with Israel, short of a complete peace agreement negotiated at Geneva.

As a prerequisite to this, Damascus has demanded that Israel evacuate remaining areas of the Golan Heights captured in 1967. Both this and Syria's insistence, with the Soviet Union, on a resumption of talks at Geneva were reiterated by Damascus and Moscow at the conclusion of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Damascus last week.

★Can U.S. grow without big profits?

Continued from Page 1

For every million dollars, for example, that a firm might raise from its own operations it would need to borrow \$700,000 on money and capital markets to meet investment needs.

"In 1974," concluded Dr. Burns, "borrowings [by all nonfinancial U.S. corporations] appear to have exceeded their internal funds."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, chairman of the JEC, said his committee would keep this in mind as it searched for answers to the nation's pressing economic problems.

Complicating the situation, says Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, is the fact that heavy government borrowing to finance huge federal deficits may squeeze some corporations out of money markets.

Point of peril

The \$52 billion deficit forecast by President Ford for fiscal 1976 can be handled without serious strain on capital markets, commented Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA). But a \$70 billion deficit, considered a real possibility by many experts, "would be dangerous."

"All I can tell you," the CEA chairman told reporters, "is that a \$70 billion deficit puts me out in the range of [real] concern."

We are "getting great awareness" in Congress, said Mr. Simon, of the need to funnel more money into the improvement of industry, thereby increasing productivity, and less money into "consumption."

"This," added the Treasury chief, "is a painful process, because we [as a people] have to demand less. Are we willing to do this, so that our children can have a higher standard of living?"

★Cambodia girds for battle to control Mekong River

Continued from Page 1

Furthermore, military officials doubt that the small airport at Phnom Penh could handle all the sorties by big C-130 transports that would be needed to fly in the same amount of supplies that used to come up the Mekong. The Phnom Penh airport is already busy with traffic from Cambodian fighter-bombers and the 80-odd fly-anything-anywhere commercial airlines that supply Cambodia's isolated province capitals.

Civilian flyers

Last October the United States began to put civilians in place of its Air Force crews on the daily ammunition runs into Phnom Penh. The American civilian contractor, a company called Bird Air, has been flying the C-130s from Thailand to Cambodia at an average rate of 10 sorties a day. The number of sorties is soon to be doubled. But even this will bring in only half of the 500 to 600 tons of ammunition a day required to keep the government Army going at the current level of fighting.

American officials have apparently told President Lon Nol that he cannot count on a major airlift and that he must reopen the Mekong. Indications are that everyone from the Cambodian President down to his leading military commanders has got the message and that they are preparing for a major push along the river.

Potential crisis

If they do not get the river open, the supply situation could become "critical" within a matter of weeks, according to officials in Phnom Penh.

If they do get the convoys moving again, the Lon Nol government may well survive another dry season's battles with most of its current lines of defense intact. The government controls little of Cambodia's territory but an estimated two-thirds of the country's people, many of them refugees, jammed together behind those defense lines.

Although the insurgents have done a much better job this year of coordinating their attacks around Phnom Penh, they have failed so far to find any major holes in the defense perimeter surrounding the capital. The defense lines are still located roughly where they were about a year ago. The insurgents have enough troops around the city to tie down huge numbers of government soldiers, but they do not appear to have the force that would be needed to take the city.

After suffering heavy casualties in January, both sides seem to be scraping the bottom of the barrel for recruits. The government recently opened the doors of a jail and sent several hundred prisoners into the Army.

But even if the Lon Nol government does get through the current dry season with its defense lines more or less intact, few Americans or Cambodians in Phnom Penh

seem hopeful about the prospects for peace negotiations.

The Americans and their Cambodian allies are apparently prepared to accept something like a Laos-type peace settlement which would give the insurgents every hope of slowly gaining domination over the country after a cease-fire. But the insurgent leadership has vowed to fight on to final victory unless the United States withdraws

all its assistance to the Lon Nol government.

With a growing number of U.S. congressmen reluctant to commit more funds to a seemingly endless war, the insurgents apparently see little reason to bargain at this stage. And now that they have a tighter grip on the Mekong than ever before, they may see victory around the corner.

How to start—and stop—a diary

Melvin Maddocks

Winter is the proper time to start a diary, preferably at the turn of the year. Samuel Pepys, diarist of diarists, wrote his first entry Jan. 1, 1660. But February is not too late. The important thing is to beat the coming of spring. Then pens drop like melting icicles, and diarists rush out the door to live.

If, in fact, a diary is well established by March or April at the latest, momentum will keep it going through the green days of May and the first bloom of June. The diarist will get his second wind in July. And if he can last through the hot, grasshopper-cheeping nights of August when the wrist sticks damply to the paper and the imagination turns to a buzz, there is every chance that the second January will be reached.

There are two schools of thought on how to inaugurate a diary. One endorses the brick-layer's theory. Make it specific, cry the disciples. Lay one fact on top of another, and see what builds. The second, more ambitious, school advises the diarist to go for the big questions. "Jan. 1. Who am I?" That sort of thing.

The diarist will soon discover which breed he is, a character in search of himself or a record-book keeper. Here are samples of both types — to start off, the ship's log or details-diary:

"Ate lunch at Cafe Bon Appetit. Lasagna served cold. [B. had subgun chop suey.] Waitress had one brown, one black shoe lace. [B. said: 'So what?'] Bill: \$8.27, with tip. Mamtau today: 1.4 inches."

The ship's log, in time, can lead to the Benjamin Franklin or over-achiever's diary:

"Mailed in three French lesson in correspondence course. Good

know somebody for years — and yet not know him at all."

A word should be said here about diary reading. For everybody who is writing a diary, there are at least two persons trying to read it — victims of the illusion that a locked room must be twice as interesting as an unlocked room. Alas, most locked rooms are just rooms, with chewed pencil stubs under the sofa, fingerprints on the window sashes, and cat scratches on the diarist's desk legs.

In short, the usual banalities. In the Ingmar Bergman film "Scenes from a Marriage" the husband falls asleep when the wife reads her journal aloud to him; and it's only half his fault. Watching somebody else watch himself is not all that fascinating.

The one kind of diary that nobody should read (and nobody should write) is the literary-audition diary, kept by writers trying to sneak around their writer's block. "I'm just scribbling in my little diary." So goes the pretense. But what the diarist hopes for, as he whistles casually between his teeth, is that a masterpiece will spin out before his very eyes in installments (Jan. 1, Jan. 2, Jan. 3).

Everybody should keep a diary sometime. Sooner or later everybody should stop it. The question is: When?

There will be warning signals: "The lavender sky at sunset outlines the upper branches of the oak tree, like the fingers of my soul."

When you read — or write — a line like this, the message is clear: Run, do not walk, to the nearest exit to life.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

ملکات العرب



Young pioneers help farmer plow in Lin Hsien, People's Republic of China

By John Duprey

The challenge of scarcity to individual freedom

MANAGING OUR PLANET

Pattern for survival

When there is not enough to go round, can everybody be guaranteed a fair share of what there is without authoritarian regimentation? Maoist China is probably as egalitarian a society as there is, but the price the individual Chinese pays for it in human liberty is high. The hitherto prosperous West has yet to prove that, should long-term shortages of essentials develop in peacetime, it can cope with them fairly without regimentation.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Perhaps one of the greatest fears assailing citizens of the rich industrialized countries today is the fear of scarcity.

For a while last summer, sugar disappeared from supermarket shelves in Britain. Then although government and industry spokesmen assured the public there was no shortage, salt briefly sold out in many stores. Across the globe in Japan, a whole succession of consumer goods ran out: detergents, tissue paper, matches. There was no rhyme or reason to the shortages; people began to

think they should stock up on whatever seemed available. Back in Britain, Margaret Thatcher — whose bid for the Conservative Party leadership ousted Edward Heath from it — was castigated for suggesting in a consumer magazine that housewives should buy groceries in bulk.

In retrospect, it will probably be seen that the era of the disposable carton did not last much more than the batting of an eyelash in the history of mankind's economic growth. Planned obsolescence, whether in refrigerators or in cars, is going out of style. Who still remembers the paper dress that was the rage a few short summers ago?

Durability in vogue

Solidity, durability, economy — these are in vogue once more. And still people fear running out of things. The finiteness of material things has come home to the citizen with a vengeance.

Yet to anyone who, like myself, has just returned to one of the Western world's great metropolises from a visit to a deprived country like Bangladesh, the sense of affluence and even of extravagance here is overwhelming. In Dacca, on the last day of my visit, I accompanied a friend on a tour of the local market. He had a comfortable job; his children go to good schools; but to feed his family for three days, he bought five kilograms of broken rice (third quality), a large quantity of vegetables — cucumbers, beans, chilies, a cabbage, six plums, and a single fish weighing perhaps two pounds. Total cost, about \$9. A fishmonger held out a healthy flapping fish at him. It cost \$2.50. And the limp one in the basket behind? Just \$1.50. My friend bought the limp one.

Taking all the goods in Western shop-windows and dumping them on a Dacca sidewalk will not benefit more than a few fortunate individuals. In an economy of scarcity, society has to be organized so as to give equal shares to all. The only society that so far seems to have managed this gigantic feat of organization, making maximum use of human resources and minimum use of mechanical energy, is not Western at all.

Model of development?

In fact, it is a society that still repels most citizens of the West. That society is China and its 850,000,000 people.

One of the seniormost figures in the field of development, an indefatigable international civil servant, once shyly suggested China as a model of development to a visitor, then almost immediately withdrew his suggestion with the exclamation, "But of course, they killed 20 million people in the process."

Businessmen from Japan, and even from the United States, have commented favorably on the order and discipline they have

found in China. Most say in the same breath that of course they themselves could not live in such a regimented society. But there is an unmistakable tone of respect and even of envy in what they say.

Time of scarcity seen

Arnold Toynbee and other thinkers in the West suggest that we are in for a period of scarcity, in which authoritarian discipline will be required to share fairly the goods, the jobs, and so forth of our non-expanding economy. They write with some nostalgia of the Middle Ages, in which monks in their cloisters kept alive the flame of civilization. But there is no possibility of reestablishing such a society today. Meanwhile, there is China.

It is a society that obviously works. It produces thermos bottles and blankets, automobiles and pianos, along with the atom bomb. Unlike other developing countries, the Chinese have not rushed to import the latest and the best in Western industry and technology. Their factories are impressive but on the whole old-fashioned.

Outside the cities, it is still essentially a land of peasants. But agriculture has been transformed. A visitor who had known the desolate northwest during World War II — a land of treeless plains, a land eroded over the centuries by wind and sand and sudden fierce floods — a land without trees, pitted with deep gullies — returned a couple of years ago and stood amazed at what he saw. The hills had been leveled, the gullies filled in. Long, straight canals brought water, and drainage ditches took it away. Vast belts of trees stretched to the horizon.

Aid withdrawn

And all this was done mostly by human feet and hands. China has received no Public Law 480 concessional gifts of American grain. The Soviet Union abruptly withdrew its aid and its technicians, and even its blueprints, in the late 1960s, and no other country has taken its place.

When famine threatened, the Chinese dipped into their own cash reserves to buy wheat from Canada and Australia. They are in debt to no one, beholden to no one. Their people are healthy, and there is no starvation. They have curbed population growth to less than 2 percent a year, through a combination of family-planning information, contraceptives, abortion, and plain constraint; when couples have more than three children, the fourth and every subsequent child is apparently counted as nonexistent for rationing purposes.

Were 20 million people killed in the process of achieving this society? Most China experts consider the figure grossly exaggerated, and the truth will probably never be known. But the point made by the international civil

servant to counterbalance his own positive evaluation of what the Chinese have done remains valid: They have paid a price, in human terms, and the price has been high.

In Bangladesh, some months back, there was a controversy among planning officials. Should they continue to depend on Western handouts, or should they go the Chinese way: mobilize the population for huge projects to dam rivers, build dikes, canals, drainage ditches — in other words, use to the full the only resource which Bangladesh has in abundance — its own people. The advocates of the Chinese way lost the argument, and in any case, there are many who say that what worked in China worked because the people "have had 4,000 years of being Chinese," as one expert put it.

So far, the Chinese do not seem to have scored notable successes in teaching other countries their methods of organization, although they have tried hard, notably in Tanzania.

Their methods would not work in the West, or in Japan, because they require a willing submergence of the individual in the mass. It is a submergence which most Westerners would find intolerable.

Challenge to the West

Nevertheless the Chinese example challenges the West. Too often the alternative to the individual submerged in a collective appears as ruthless free enterprise which favors the privileged. Massive corruption and a kind of jungle law.

This is essentially a false image of Western society, but its acquisitive nature makes this an image easily projected to deprived nations struggling to improve their livelihood.

And now scarcity seems to threaten the very citadel of material abundance. How is a society whose noblest achievements are based on the progressive liberation of individual man to survive? By adopting collectivist methods? It is easy to recoil in horror from the very idea.

But the real answer to the collectivist challenge will not be found in the realms of doctrine or of theory. To give the Chinese their due, their solutions did not spring full-blown from Marxist-Leninist dogma, even as modified by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They were worked out step by painful step within the framework of their particular vision. And with all their faults and shortcomings, visitors give them credit for evolving a more or less egalitarian society geared to the fair sharing of scarcity. Those who believe in the individuality and limitless capabilities of man under a supreme spiritual power are challenged as never before to accept and practice the full consequences of their vision.

Fourth in a five-part series: Next: Cooperation on essentials is mankind's need.

Innsbruck readies its hospitality for another Winter Olympics



Innsbruck is hoping to hold the European bobsled championships this winter as a competitive test for the course. Pre-Olympic tests have also been held at various other facilities including the ski jumping site, where Dr. Kettl said crowds of up to 40,000 created "a more Olympic atmosphere than in 1964."

During Karen's seven-year career with Ice Follies, ex-Olympic skaters like Peggy Fleming and Janet Lynn have been brought in from time to time and given top billing — to give a fresh, new look to the cast. But not even young stars of their magnitude can dim the glitter and talent of Miss Kresge.

Barbara's pleasant voice has answered close to 100,000 calls in her 4 years with Delta. She's an expert on schedules and the fares she quotes are computer accurate. Her service is so quick and efficient she can book an 8,000-mile itinerary almost as fast as a 2000-mile jaunt.

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Photos courtesy of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library

Portrait of John Banvard, 1849



Both pictures taken from "The Lost Panorama of the Mississippi," by John Francis McDermott, University of Chicago Press, 1958

Painting by John Banvard; Mississippi River Plantation scene

American epic: Mississippi on three-mile canvas

By Francis Howard
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In the year 1838, John Banvard picked up a foreign magazine and read: "America has some of the most picturesque scenery in the world, but there is no American artist adequate to the task of giving a correct and faithful reproduction of it."

To the young Louisville artist those words sounded a challenge. He would, he decided, paint a picture that would make even blasé Europeans open their eyes—a canvas showing the wonders of the Mississippi River valley, from the mouth of the Missouri all the way down to New Orleans.

Thirteen months of sketching

It was fortunate that Banvard was only 24 and could wield his brush with lightning speed. Otherwise the task of covering what turned out to be three

miles of canvas would certainly have dismayed him.

It took 18 months to gather the details for the gigantic painting. When he had all the sketches he wanted, the artist returned to Louisville.

In his studio, an immense barnlike building, for the next six years Banvard could be found toiling away, surrounded by innumerable paint tubes, brushes, and other equipment. He sometimes painted 18 hours a day at a stretch.

At last, though, in 1846 Banvard's Panorama was done.

With as much fanfare as he could muster, the artist set the date for the first showing in Louisville. Unfortunately, it rained that day and not a soul appeared.

Banvard was torn by doubts. Had he thrown away six years of his life on only 24 and could wield his brush with lightning speed. Otherwise the task of covering what turned out to be three

But he didn't give up. He went down among the rivermen and gave them all tickets. They must come and see the Panorama, he told them, because it showed their own river to the last detail.

It was impossible to resist such enthusiasm.

Journey on a riverboat

When the men came, they got the surprise of their lives. As the Panorama unrolled between two revolving cylinders, it was just as if they were moving down the Mississippi in a riverboat. Every town, every landing place was shown.

With Banvard, pointer in hand, explaining the details, it took two hours for the Panorama to be seen from start to finish.

That night marked the turning point of Banvard's fortunes. The rivermen told all their friends about his remarkable "moving" painting and the next night the crowds came flocking.

Hundreds crowded into the Louisville auditorium, and the money rolled in.

When everybody in Louisville had seen the Panorama, the artist took it to Boston. On opening night there, in April, 1847, the governor and many state legislators were present and gave Banvard a rousing reception. In fact, the picture was received with such acclaim that the railroads were forced to run extra trains to accommodate all the people who wanted to see it.

Panorama stayed in Boston for seven months. At the end of that time Banvard had taken in more than \$50,000 in admissions.

European triumph

Then began a long tour of the country. Everywhere the picture was shown, it attracted crowds. From one standpoint at least, it was a highly educational exhibition, for most of the people who saw it had never set foot in the Mississippi Valley.

After touring the United States, Banvard was invited to take his painting to Europe. This tour was also a triumph. When he came to total all the money he had taken in, he found it amounted to nearly \$200,000 — a staggering sum for those days.

The first Panorama had been followed by scores of others and, in due time, this evolved into the cyclorama, a still painting shown in a circular hall.

A rumored place

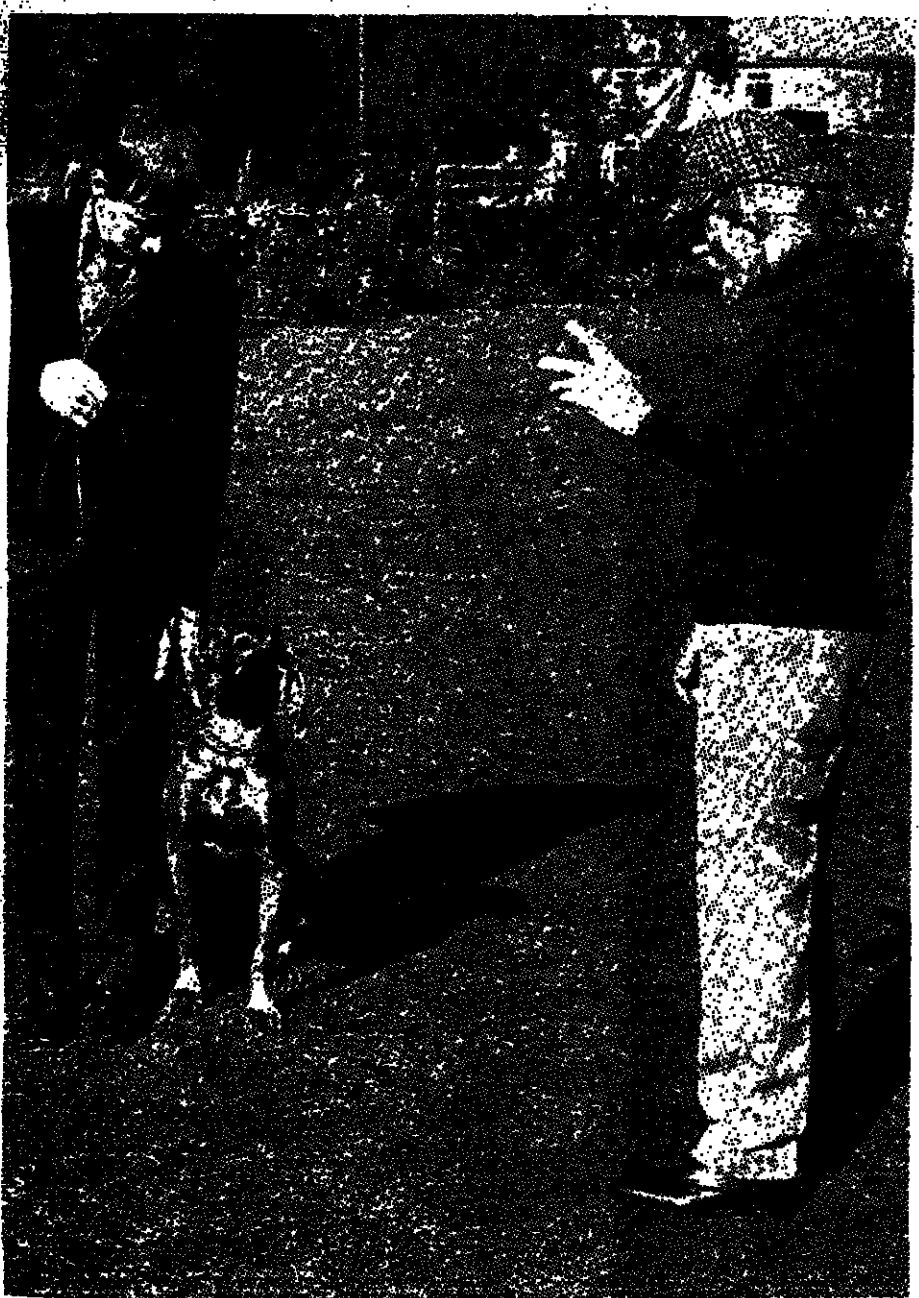
The ultimate fate of John Banvard's three-mile painting of the Mississippi is a mystery. When the artist retired to Watertown, S.D., in 1883, apparently he took his Panorama along with him. A grandson said he played on it in the basement of his grandfather's home.

A Watertown editor repeated a rumor that the Panorama had been seen on the wall of a building in a town three miles away. Banvard's young-

est daughter thought that some parts of the interminable canvas were cut up for scenery, though after being unwound so many times on those revolving cylinders, it had been worn and damaged so badly that most of it was thrown out. But, no one could vouch definitely that any fragment of it has ever shown up anywhere in the last 60 years.

One thing seems to be certain. Nobody admired John Banvard's Panorama so much that its preservation was sought for its art value and general appeal. Though Banvard's pencil sketches and oils show a certain amount of skill in re-creating the landscape, his race against time did not allow him much finesse in handling his brushes and palette; they have also disappeared.

Still he had presented a portion of America's scenery to the world. He had another claim to fame as well: Nobody had ever painted a canvas as big as Panorama.



By William Vandivert

Preparing to walk from heel position

The dog's head should be slightly forward of where your hand drops straight

'Check' collar, crisp commands help dog heel

By William Vandivert
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In this second lesson, Norman Braithwaite, perhaps the most experienced dog-obedience trainer in Britain, discusses leash training your puppy and heeling.

In order to walk your dog you must have him under control. For this get a light leash, collar, and identification disc with your name and address.

Never give him the leash to play with or chew. It is a bad habit he would have to break later.

With this first collar and leash, teach him to walk with you and begin to use simple commands.

The vocabulary of command is important. It consists of single words you can use crisply. One word must not sound like another.

Mr. Braithwaite's vocabulary is selected to be useful not only in home training but also in obedience trial work, if you wish to go on. It is thoroughly professional and applicable to all dog work. The words are: leave (rather than no, which can be confused with go); heel; come; sit; halt; down; stay-ee (emphasis on the "ayee" sound); stand; wait (this is the alternate he prefers for stand, because in the stress of competition a trained dog may start reacting to the sibilant and confuse it with sit); hold (this he uses for holding an object, or picking it up, or fetching it as a direct approach to retrieval); bed; check (which he uses instead of stop for sibilant sound problems); and good. Each command is learned separately.

Even if these commands conflict with earlier command language you may have used, the above list is recommended.

Mr. Braithwaite says you should start training your dog seriously when he is between four and six months old. The schooling you have given him to this point should have left no bad habits to break, so start when you feel ready.

The command voice is a crisp, no-nonsense voice, pitched to be heard clearly. Give your orders by a single command word — coupled with his name. Don't habitually yammer; once is enough.

"If in the beginning your dog ignores or resists your orders, don't turn the lesson into a tug of war. Break the impasse by leading him around in a small circle to start again."

Train your dog 2

Then repeat your command. Persist until you have been successful. Then, after a moment, give him praise.

You will need a check collar (often wrongly called a choke collar). When put on properly it is a self-correcting collar, and the dog quickly learns to work with it. Get one of the right size and good quality and test it on your forearm to see that it releases properly. Get a sturdy five-foot lead to use with the collar, not too wide for your hands.

You are ready to teach your dog to heel.

"This is the most important working command," according to Mr.

Braithwaite. "Halt, sit, down, stand, wait, and stay-ee all are usually preceded by heeling."

In walking with you, your dog should always be at your left side. At the heel, his head should be slightly forward of where your hand drops straight. And your dog should hold this position on a loose lead — about 2½ feet. The lead end should be held firmly in the right hand and run easily through your left hand.

Let's say your dog is sitting facing you. At the command heel he should pass on your right, cross behind you, and take the heel position on your left. Hand the lead around behind you as he moves, shortening it as he comes around. Stretch your left hand down beside his face and neck as he steps and guide him into position.

Move forward at the same moment. His head should keep in position as you both walk along. While you are walking, praise him. Repeat a few times, with praise for success, until he has the idea. If he gets confused, do something else for a moment before trying again. Most important, never lose your cool; never get angry.

"The most common fault in heeling is the dog lunging ahead," says the trainer. "To correct this, pull him back sharply to the correct walking

position. Once or twice will usually get the message across. If your dog drags behind, walk forward, jerking the lead. He will have to follow.

"Don't let any session go so long that either of you gets tired or bored."

"Be sure to praise the dog for doing well. Scratch or rub the center of his chest when you pause after a good success. Dogs love it. Your warm tone of voice is more important than the words. But don't give him tidbits — his reward is praise."

One thing to understand here is that dogs have a keen sense of mental perception. They perceive your fear, irritation, or confusion without your expressing it externally. Therefore, your mental attitude is a key factor in training your dog.

So, says Mr. Braithwaite, "if in any training session you get worried or undecided, stop for a few moments. Get your thinking clear before going on. If anxiety of some sort is in your mind, reason it out and get rid of it. Then go on. Convey your calm by walking your heeling dog with a loose lead as described above. A tight lead spells tension."

Practice heeling until you think he has it.

Next Thursday: Teaching your dog to come, sit, and stay.

Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley



Young Lincoln's 'office'—a tall silk hat

By Vincent Edwards
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A young lawyer from the Springfield, Ill., area never forgot his first meeting with Abraham Lincoln.

A legal case about which Mr. Lincoln was well informed had been puzzling him and, when he caught sight of Mr. Lincoln on the street, the lawyer decided to ask for some on-the-spot advice.

"Well, now, my boy," said the man in the top hat, "I'll have to go into my office to find out about that."

The young fellow supposed Lincoln meant the room in which he met with his clients, and quickly said, "Oh, don't bother, it isn't as important as all that. I just asked you because I happened to meet you here."

Abraham Lincoln laughed. Then he did something that made the young man's eyes open wide in surprise.

First, Mr. Lincoln sat down slowly on a nearby step. His legs were so long that when they were doubled up they nearly touched his chin.

Next, he took off his high silk hat. This he did very carefully, turning it upside down and placing it between his knees.

Then he looked up at the young fellow with a smile. "Now you have seen it," said Mr. Lincoln, chuckling to himself. "This is my office for odd jobs."

The old hat was crammed with papers. There seemed to be no end to them; they looked as though they had been thrown in without any kind of order.

Slowly, like a dog swimming through water, Mr. Lincoln began sorting through the mess. At last he found the paper he wanted; he studied it closely for a minute or two, then turned to the young man. Speaking slowly, he explained simply but in detail what the other wished to know about the case.

When he had finished, the young man thanked him and went his way.

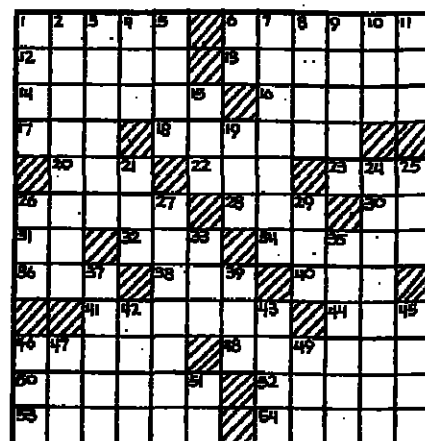
The young lawyer saw Abraham Lincoln many times after that. He called on him when he was President, during the Civil War. At that time he saw some of the most famous men in the nation waiting to talk with the President.

But the scene that remained longest in his memory was the day when Mr. Lincoln went to his "office" — which turned out to be a tall silk hat.

Crossword

ACROSS

- Minimum
- Where Haifa is
- Additional
- Meadowsweet
- Pampers
- Fencing swords
- Tree
- Abduct
- Lubricant
- Burgeon
- Classified section
- Hades
- Wager
- Peacock butterfly
- Editorial "I"
- Chicle
- Competitor
- Generation
- Fixed
- Mountain defile
- Outcast
- Piece of ground
- Plenty
- Downpour
- Biblical dancer
- Romulus' twin
- Warden
- Dulcet



DOWN

- majesty
- Admiral Byrd
- Infinitesimal
- Hindu title
- Rumor
- Exists
- Wastrel
- River bank
- Spanish pancake
- Shoe size
- Vegas
- Kindred
- Name
- Ear
- Conversation
- Sun
- Have debts
- Paramount
- Correct
- French month
- Encyclopedia
- Fruit
- Youngster
- Hanging on one side
- Feminine pronoun
- Tryout
- Intergate
- Miss West
- Boy's nickname
- Syllable of hesitation

arts/entertainment

There's that 'Bonanza' man

Lorne Greene tells of his acclaimed new conservation series 'Last of the Wild'

By Arthur Unger

Endangered species make perfect television stars!

With the proliferation of nature shows in the "prime-time access spot" — where network shows have been ruled out — more and more television viewers across the country are settling back at 7:30 p.m. to a half hour with the whales, the lions, the elephants, the wolves. The animals — especially if they are near extinct — are taking over.

However, there's one two-legged critter, right off the Bonanza ranch, who's proving to be overwhelming competition for Willie the Whale — Lorne Greene, host and narrator of "The Last of the Wild." Mr. Greene, still recuperating from the bitter experience of "Griff" which followed his 14 years as Ben Cartwright on Bonanza, is enjoying a new wave of popularity amidst the four-legged creatures. His show, now in its first season on about 57 stations throughout the country, shows promise of taking over the nature-show lead from the two present leaders, "Wild Kingdom" and "Wide World of Animals."

A 'great show'

In New York to promote the movie "Earthquake" in which he plays Ava Gardner's "pater" (the audience gasps when they realize that imaginary generation gap), Mr. Greene reveals that he has been doing a lot more than supervising his famous stable of race horses in the time since "Bonanza" went off the air (it's still airing in reruns in most major cities).

"What's pleasing me now," he confides, "is that more and more people are coming up to me and saying 'Hey, that's a great show!' and they're talking about 'Last of the Wild' rather than 'Bonanza.' The show just started in September — we have 26 for this season and then they'll rerun. We're already making another series for next year."

"It's such an intelligently made show — one of the few family shows that doesn't talk down to the lowest age level. We treat all our audience as equals."

"Last of the Wild" is based on a German TV show titled "Animal Lexicon," originally shot by Ivan Tors who is now involved in the current show, too. Lorne Greene knows that he was not the first actor offered the spot as narrator. "They went to Sir Laurence Olivier first and he did two shows but nobody would buy them — the image was just not right. Then, they came to me and I told them I understood — after all he is one of the greatest actors in the world. But, I told them, I can do something which Olivier can't do — I can deliver an audience to you."

Delivering audiences

Certainly, Mr. Greene is proving that. However, the series "Griff," in which he starred after "Bonanza," proved that the audiences are not totally deliverable unless the scripts are right. "That was grief, not Griff. It had to go on a certain time — even though it wasn't ready to be shot. And there was a writer's strike. I went to Israel and returned to find the show

changed completely. Oh, let's not talk about it."

Okay, let's talk about the new series. "I'll be in Durango soon shooting a 90-minute motion picture for TV called 'Nevada Smith.' Well, the story was about a man, really the prototype of Howard Hughes' father, who takes a half-breed named Nevada Smith under his wing and teaches him everything about getting along in this world. Then they part. Now, the picture picks them up ten years later — and it becomes a father-son relationship. We're making the film for NBC and it is a pilot for a series — a very strong series which I hope will air next September."

Has Lorne Greene ever thought of going the route of Little Joe (actor Michael Landon), who is now producer, director, actor, writer of the "Little House on the Prairie" series on NBC?

"Mike is trying to do too much. Orson Welles had a tough time doing it, too. You have no time to stand back and look at what you are doing — especially if it is a weekly TV series. Michael is one of the most talented people I know. I saw him grow up in the part of Little Joe. He was like my son and I think he still thinks of me in some ways as his father. I like his show but I fear Michael is working terribly hard."

Ecology buff

Mr. Greene has always been an ecology buff — but is even more so now that he is involved in "Last of the Wild." "This show is saying that the curtain of nature has been torn in so many different ways that it is

absolutely necessary that we begin mending it. Let's preserve what we have because the balance of nature is very easily upset. This is the last generation for the elephant in its wild state. The jungles are being cut down for agricultural purposes to feed more and more people. In 50 years there will be seven billion people; today there are 3½ billion. A lot of animals will have to be phased out or kept in small preserves. This is a fact of life. And we'd better prepare for it."

Is Mr. Greene thinking of performing in movies or theater as well as television?

"Sure. I'd love to do more motion pictures but I haven't been offered many good parts — I guess in a way I am too tied to the Ben Cartwright image. I can't believe some of the scripts I am shown. But, there's one I want to do badly — the film version of 'The First Deadly Sin.' It's the part of the police captain and I could play it with my eyes shut. But Columbia will probably give it to Marlon Brando or George C. Scott. As to theater — well, I live in Los Angeles, my two daughters are there, and my grandchildren. I'm a family man — and I love to be with them so theater would have to be done there. I'd like to do the classics — although I'm a little late for 'Hamlet.'"

Looking for warmth

Does Mr. Greene feel that the TV Western is due for a comeback? "It'll come back — but not in the form that we knew it. For instance Mike Landon's show — that's a marvelous family show with a western background."



Lorne Greene in his familiar role as Ben Cartwright

"By the way, I sometimes wonder about that little 8-year-old girl who talks like a 25-year-old. It's a kind of no-action Western — warm, though, that's the ingredient necessary. People are looking for warmth and there's no reason they can't find it in a Western. In 'Bonanza,' we didn't really make it until we started forgetting about weekly guest stars and concentrated almost totally on the family relationships. So, I hope 'Nevada Smith' will be a soft-edge warm Western — that's where that type of show is headed."

"I believe we'll always have the Western — it's a staple, a permanent part of the romantic history of the U.S. It's our 'War of the Roses.'"

Do I detect a bit of nostalgia for the "Bonanza" days? "Sure! It was a fantastic period of my life. But, I'm deep into 'Last of the Wild' now and happy about that, too. Soon, I guess I'll be going over to Africa to partici-

pate in some of the shooting for next year. But that'll have to be after 'Nevada Smith' is finished in Mexico — and, if we don't start making it into a series immediately..."

As I leave Mr. Greene's hotel suite, he is still pondering the busy schedule. It's a career that "Bonanza" helped build, a career that will never be able to erase the "Bonanza" image, even if Lorne Greene would want it that way.

At the door, room service delivers a late afternoon snack for Mr. Greene and his wife of 15 years who is traveling with him. The waiter says: "Thank you, Mr. Cartwright" when he is tipped. Lorne Greene laughs loudly and shakes his head.

The room service waiter rides down in the elevator with me. "That's Ben Cartwright, isn't it?" he asks. "Great show. I'm watching it the second time around now."

"Fine," I say. "But next time, better call him Mr. Greene."

World War II = box office these days

By David Sterritt

The horrors of World War II, as experienced by the French, mean big box office nowadays — in France, and in the United States as well. Moviegoers are lining up en masse to see the likes of Lacombe, Lucien and Les Violons du Bal, which offer finely crafted, highly personal views of what it was like in that torn and occupied land.

Of the two films, "Les Violons du Bal" is by far the more romanticized, individualistic, and eccentric. It is, in fact, a memory movie — born from the seething recollections of filmmaker Michel Drach, and telling as much about Mr. Drach as about the unembellished realities of wartime France.

The autobiographical story tells of nine-year-old Michel, whose Jewish family undertakes a slow, sporadic, and secret emigration to Switzerland. Each stop along the way means a new household order, a new name for young Michel, and a new hope that perhaps here the pilgrimage will be able to end. But each time war

intrudes once more, and the gradually scattering family pressed on until a final dash toward freedom across the open countryside.

Writer-director Drach makes no bones about the movie's personal nature. He has, in fact, built it as a film within a film — surrounding scenes of Michel-the-boy with scenes of Michel-the-filmmaker trying to make his film.

Of course, nobody wants to finance a movie with little sex, no violence, and no one dying at the end. But Mr. Drach (playing himself) presses on, making only one compromise. When a producer insists that a big star play the filmmaker, Mr. Drach instantly metamorphoses into Jean-Louis Trintignant.

In line with the usual movie convention, the present-tense scenes are shot in black-and-white, the boyhood sequences in lush color. The intensity of the memory mood is heightened by the fact that Mr. Drach's own son, David, plays Mr. Drach as a boy, while Mr. Drach's wife — the lovely Marie-Josée Nat — plays both herself (in the present) and Mr. Drach's mother (in the past-tense scenes). All the performances are vivid, although Mr. Drach sometimes lingers too long

on the prettiness of his family members.

"Les Violons du Bal" (an idiom meaning "others call the tune") makes no pretense of capturing the full fear and awful loneliness of harassed French Jewry fleeing for its very life. First and foremost, it is a memoir of early childhood; the cutting edges of experience have been rounded and softened by the passing of years.

In sum, Mr. Drach is most concerned with the way a healthy and hearty little boy saw things, not with the details of how things happened. "Les Violons" has been criticized for glossing over the most terrible truths about fascism. But that is not what the film is really after. Its first order of business is a nine-year-old named Michel, and what happened to him during one strange and unpredictable part of his life.

'Lacombe, Lucien'

"Lacombe, Lucien" is a much more cynical and self-consciously "realistic" film. Its hero is a very different kind of youth — a dull, unfeeling teenager who seeks to join the Resistance primarily for the adventure of it, is rejected, and so goes blithely off to join the Nazi collaborators.

The message? That the average brainless nit will do what he is told, as long as there is something in it for him.

In his search for an unmelodramatic yet naturalistic approach, director Louis Malle has cast a young nonactor in the title role, relying on the lad's instincts (rather than any professional training) to carry the day. Many important filmmakers have used nonprofessionals before — Rossellini and Bresson, for example — but rarely is such a demanding part assigned to a newcomer. Moreover, this decision has caused Malle to take other unconventional steps, such as filming the entire picture with a handheld camera to help the inexperienced star feel at ease.

The resulting movie operates at a slow pace and on a low key. Its restraint is admirable, given the potential nastiness of its subject matter. Yet the electricity you sometimes feel while watching it comes directly from this subject matter, rather than from Malle's treatment of it. "Lacombe, Lucien" has more in common with Malle's straightforward documentaries on India than with his early, romantic "The Lovers" — he ogles his characters rather than probing them.

"Lacombe" is thus a picture to respect, not to be moved or edified by. But this seems to suit the temper of our times. After establishing itself as a gigantic hit in France, Malle's drama journeyed to the 1974 New York Film Festival, was admired by (almost) all, and has been packing 'em into the movie houses ever since.

Wilkes: a not so gentle man who shook up two nations

Wilkes: A Friend to Liberty, by Audrey Williamson. New York: Reader's Digest/Dutton. \$10. London: Allen & Unwin.

By Neil Millar

He wore, like invisible armor, the menace of the London mob. Sometimes only the threat of riot saved him from imprisonment. Sometimes it did not save him.

Suave and scurrilous, sexually immoral and politically incorruptible, a folk hero detested by his king, John Wilkes became a champion of liberty, especially liberty of the press.

His face was his misfortune, but he could, "talk it away" in thirty minutes. An accomplished libertine, he survived at least two duels, and lived

repertee glittered, if his speeches did not, and he staunchly defended the American colonists before, during, and after the War of Independence. At a time of ferocious religious bigotry, he dared to advocate religious tolerance, and paid the honorable price.

The British Parliament was then about as democratic as professional football is now; yet Wilkes had the nerve to advocate fundamental libertarian reforms. Most of these did not come into effect until after generations of struggle, but he had helped to set the ball rolling. Among his friends were such diverse characters as Boswell, Garrick, the Chevalier D'Eon, and Benjamin Franklin. Among his equally diverse opponents were his fellow rake, the Earl of Sandwich, the great painter Hogarth, Samuel Johnson, and King George III.

Appropriate motto

He would risk a friendship for a joke, and advancement for independence. He liked to quote Swift's couplet: "Might the whole world be placed within my span, I would not be that thing a prudent man." The motto fitted him. Although John Wilkes well knew which side his bread was buttered, he usually preferred pie. Unashamedly and successfully, he pursued wealth, wit, and women. Incorrigible, irrepressible, a lover of life, a Latin scholar of sorts, a skilled swordsman, he became a stylish and compassionate Lord Mayor of London. He moved among the great without ever quite losing the common touch. Too bad that his touch was occasionally so very common.

Audrey Williamson traces the arching trajectory of his career from modest beginnings to to international fame to modest obscurity. She clearly views him with affection, even with admiration. Although her prose has cloudy moments, her book is readable and rewarding.

It is also highly relevant to our time: the price of liberty is a grasp of history. Here, not overlanded, is the history of a bold near-gentleman who might have led a revolution in England or diverted one in America.

Neil Millar is a poet, essayist, and novelist.

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MONITOR THEATRGOERS

Since Monitor entertainment advertising is meant to be informative, its appearance does not necessarily imply Monitor endorsement. For information on productions advertised in the Monitor watch the daily columns for reviews and refer to the Monitor Movie Guide which appears every Friday.

TV HIGHLIGHTS

PBS

PBS air dates vary city to city. Check local listings for the following shows scheduled this week.

THE BROWNIANS — In 1948 the U.S. Navy evacuated the B-17 crew in preparation for an atomic test, this is the story of the plane.

BEYOND THE LINES — "Black Page War" examines the conflict in Southeast Asia from the point of American involvement to the present time.

THE JOURNAL: INTERNATIONAL REPORT — George Ball and Under Secretary of State, Joseph Sisco discuss American policies in the Middle East, with a brief history of the conflict.

BROTHERS TO DRAGONS — A murder involving Thomas Jefferson's relatives inspired the creation of this gritty, but dramatic portrayal of relations between individuals.

NOVA — A profile of nomadic people who inhabit the central Sahara, the Tuaregs, who have resisted encroachment of civilization.

Thursday

MOVIE: "QUEEN OF THE STARDUST BALLROOM" — Marlene Dietrich plays Benja, recently widowed and suddenly feeling romantic. — CBS

MOVIE: ON — Jerry Lewis tells Mary Busby who wants to search for the female truck driver whose name is tattooed on his chest. — NBC

Friday

SANFORD AND SON — Guess who's coming to dinner? A

gambler now married to Fred's sister, the hitch is his ethnic background. — NBC

Saturday

MOVIE: "SUMMER OF '42" — A story of youth, innocence and rites of passage, revolving around three young boys who spend their vacation at the New England Coast. — ABC

Sunday

MOVIE: "OLIVER!" — A more accurate version of Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist," done as a musical. — ABC

Monday

IT'S A MYSTERY CHARLIE BROWN — Snoopy becomes a detective to unravel the mystery of the missing nest. — CBS

AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE SALUTE TO ORSON WELLES — Receiving the Institute's Life Achievement Award, Welles is lauded for his many outstanding movie productions. — CBS

Tuesday

AMERICAN MUSIC AWARDS — Including pop, soul, and country music in a selection of the year's most popular performers. — ABC

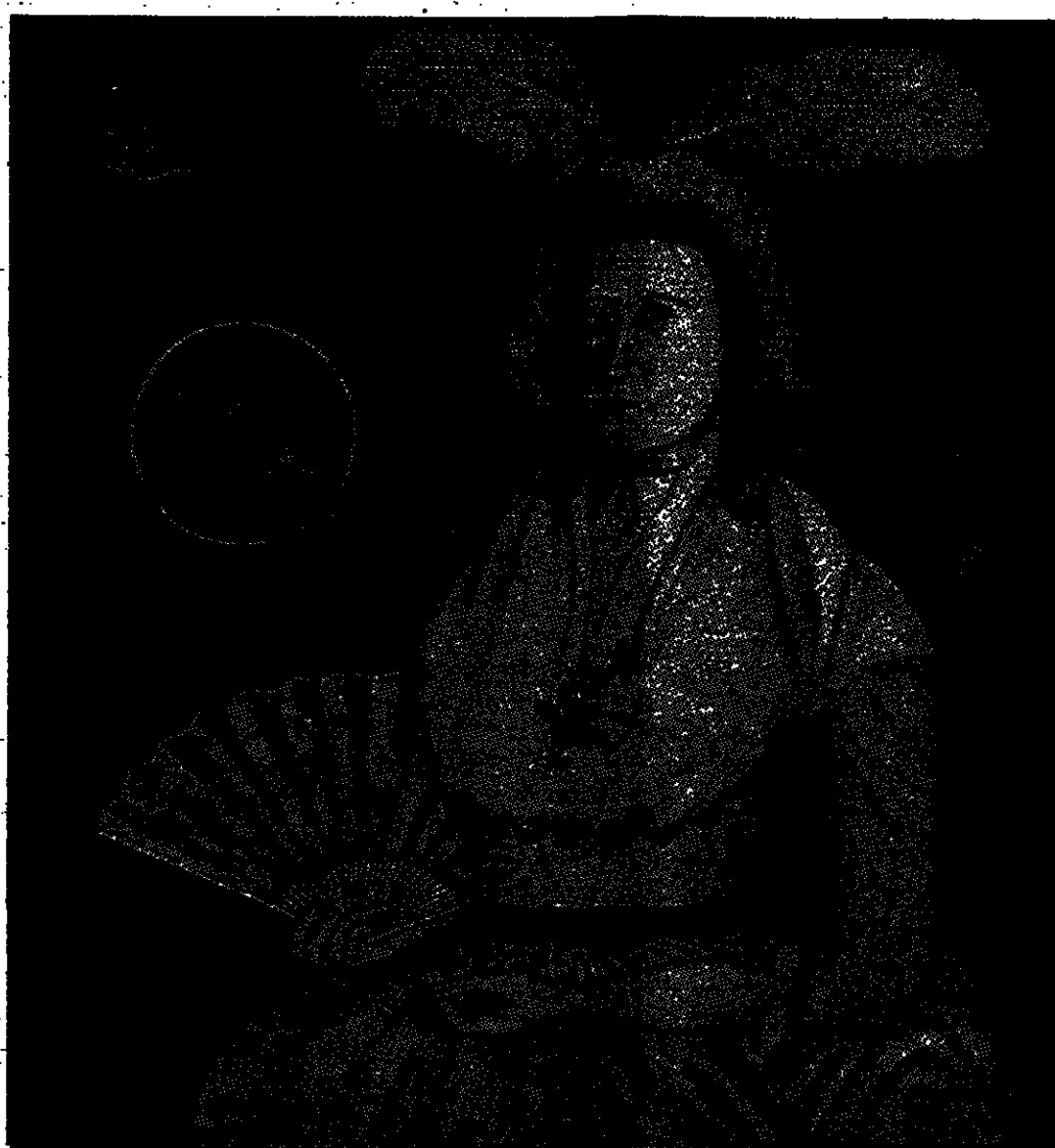
Wednesday

THE FAMILY NOBODY WANTED — Based on a true story, this made-for-TV movie is about a large group of racially mixed children adopted by a minister and his wife. — ABC

مكتبة ابن خلدون



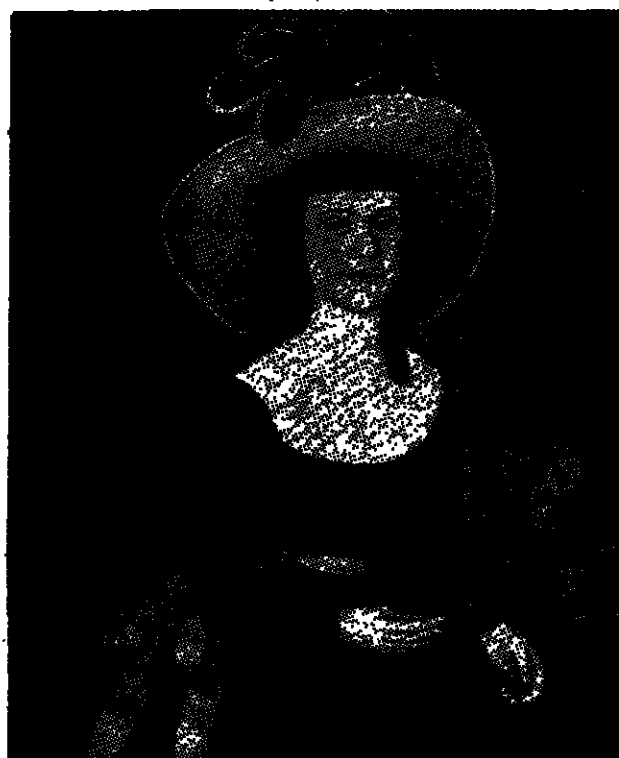
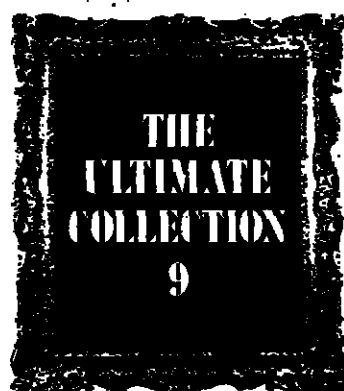
Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
"Portrait of Harriet Leavens" 1815: Oil painting by Ammi Phillips



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
"Lady with Her Pets" 1750: Oil painting by Rufus Hathaway

Thomas Armstrong of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. However, Thomas Armstrong, director of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, could not restrict himself to five. Here he tells staff art critic Diana Loercher why he felt compelled to pick the six works shown here.



Courtesy of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch
"Portrait of Miss Denison" 18th century: Oil painting, artist unknown

When I agreed to participate in this project I decided to stick to a single category to make it easier. All of my choices are women's portraits which more or less span American painting. They're all American because that's my specialty. I have an enduring admiration for certain European painters, particularly Matisse and Cezanne. Cezanne was the first artist I think I understood, but I don't know what it would be like to live with a painting by Cezanne. It might be too demanding, of my eyes anyway.

I'd like to hang the six portraits I have chosen in the same house — the same room — but they command such space that you'd have to separate them. They'd all start fighting.

The folk art I've chosen — which I am intensely interested in — shows

what I consider greatest about folk art, that is the innate abstraction in the use of color, paint, and composition. For instance, the "Harriet Leavens" is almost an essay in the use of a single color, red, rose, pink; it's a monumentally beautiful portrait. "Miss Denison," the little girl with the hat on, could easily be a Matisse. The "Sarah Prince" — it won't stop it's so abstract; it's so beautifully designed as a picture.

Most of these portraits give you a personality too — they really do — like "The Lady with Her Pets," where the butterflies are swooping around her, the birds hanging next to her. Some people think it's a stiff, inept portrait but it's so bizarre that it attracts me.

The other two are "Mrs. Frishmuth" by Thomas Eakins at the Philadelphia

Museum and "Marilyn Monroe" by Willem de Kooning at the Museum of Modern Art. American portraits are a fascinating aspect of American art. They are far more than pictures of people. Look at "Mrs. Frishmuth" for instance. This woman, surrounded by all those musical instruments, is sitting there like the queen of the world.

The "Marilyn Monroe" says a great deal about De Kooning and it says even more about his period in American painting. The subject itself is a symbol of the period. The way Marilyn Monroe is depicted is brutal and grotesque, like the whole Marilyn Monroe tragedy.

My criteria is essentially twofold: The way my eyes have been trained to see through my own experience

(for I myself painted at one time), and through what I've been taught, that is, my exposure to art history. I studied at Cornell during the '50s, and men who had great respect for Picasso, Braque, and Cezanne taught me how to look. My second criterion comes from what these paintings mean to me historically and intellectually, what the artists — as well as their paintings — say to me.

Yet on second thought that's only true in the cases of the Eakins and De Kooning. Ammi Phillips really was not that definitive as a painter and neither was Rufus Hathaway. I chose them because of my head-on love affair with their composition, with their use of the elements of painting.

In my business, choices are some-

what dictated by where the paintings drop in history and what they mean not only as paintings but as historical touchstones. "Mrs. Frishmuth" is the beginning of a whole new era in American art. So is De Kooning. And I think that the growing appreciation of folk painting is going to bring about a new assessment of an entire period in American art.

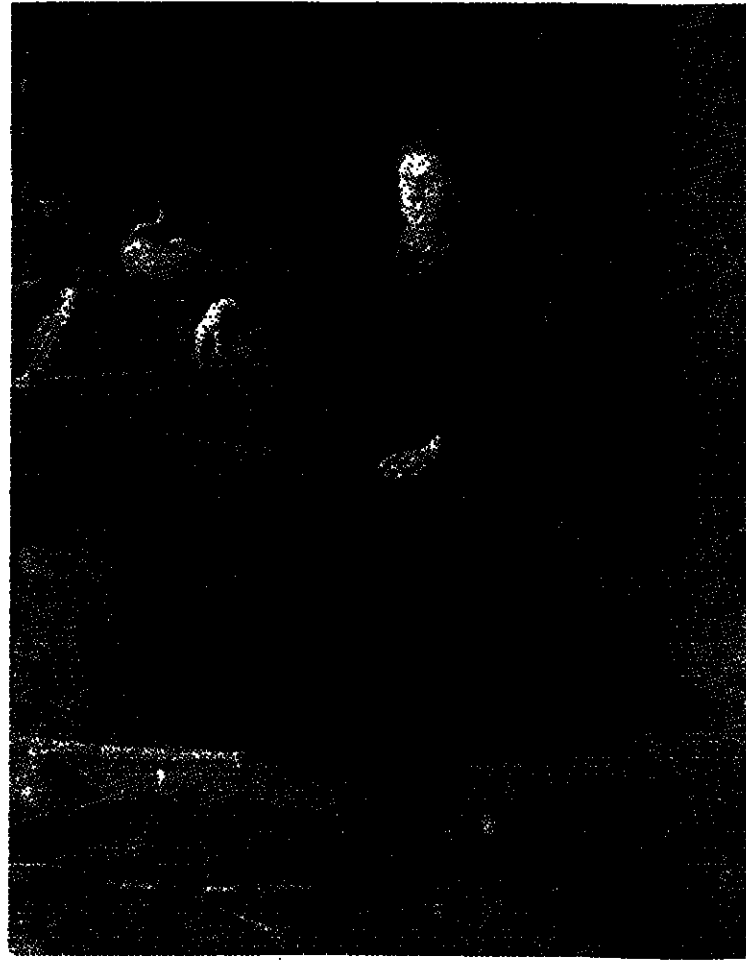
When you think about what you want, what you would like to live with, I know I'd like to live with history as well as with aesthetics. And if I had the money these paintings are worth, I'd also be tempted to collect works by young unknown painters and sculptors. I'm genuinely interested in helping talent develop. That's my business.



Courtesy of Mr. Jacob M. Kaplan
"Sarah Prince" 18th century: Oil painting by John Brewster Jr.



Courtesy of the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York
"Marilyn Monroe" 1954: Oil on canvas by Willem de Kooning



Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art Collection, Philadelphia
"Mrs. William D. Frishmuth" 1900: Oil on canvas by Thomas Eakins

The Monitor's daily religious article

A better self-image

In his book *Walden*, Henry David Thoreau wrote: "Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion. What a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines, or rather indicates, his fate." There is a very real sense in which the world of outward experience reflects the nature of our self-image. But this is not really the basic issue. To say that what we experience reflects the way we think is only to set the stage for the primary task of learning to exercise dominion over our thoughts — to see to it that our thoughts are of a nature to be reflected in a world of true worth and enjoyment. Here is the need that Christian Science answers.

We can do something — we can do whatever we need to do — to determine for ourselves and others a better world. Christian Science emphasizes the relationship of experience to thought only to free us from the illusion that we are the sport of circumstance, that what we enjoy and what we suffer is to any degree worked out without our acquiescence. Its main thrust leads to the submission of thought (and hence of experience) to the spiritual reality of being as the Bible unfolds it and as Christ Jesus so wonderfully demonstrated it, to that which is true regardless of human thought and the conditions of human experience.

The spiritual reality of being — that on which we need to base our thoughts and acts if our world is to be improved — is the simple and yet infinitely meaningful presentation of the first chapter of Genesis, namely, that "in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth" — that all that truly exists, including man, has its ultimate source in God — and that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Whatever is to the contrary in thought or experience, whatever is not "very good," exists only as

a false concept. It is apparent, but it is neither determinative nor necessary. Regardless of our thinking or of our experience, what is spiritually true remains intact, available to our understanding.

Christ Jesus, whose teachings and works students of Christian Science aim to follow, laid out the basic rule for his followers of all time: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Jesus, we can safely assume, never asked the impossible of his followers. He is not, then, in this instance, asking his followers to be humanly perfect — to be rid of all faults, ignorance, and sin — as a prelude to following him. He is saying, rather, that the need is to base your self-image, your sense of yourself, on the spiritual perfection that supersedes both human thought and human experience — on the reality of God's good creation.

This is immensely important: that when we think of ourselves we see beyond our "private opinion," beyond the humanly apparent, to the spiritual model of perfection that remains intact, regardless of our thoughts or our experience. Then, because our experience follows the nature of our thoughts, what we experience will increasingly correspond to the nature of the spiritual reality.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is walking in the Master's footsteps when she writes: "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal. Through many generations human beliefs will be attaining diviner conceptions, and the immortal and perfect model of God's creation will finally be seen as the only true conception of being."

¹Genesis 1:1, 31; ²Matthew 5:48; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 260.

Daily Bible verse

Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. Matthew 5:17

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, February 13, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Tory challenge

Margaret Thatcher's election as the leader of Britain's Conservative Party is an extraordinary achievement. It is a credit to her political skill and hard work that she is now in a position of perhaps becoming her country's first woman Prime Minister.

Her capacity to lead remains to be seen, however, and her task is formidable: to revive and unite the Tories into a strong, effective opposition party able to offer viable alternatives to the programs of Harold Wilson's Labour government.

If she cannot rise to this challenge, the Conservative Party might be relegated, as one Tory voice put it, to being "a permanent opposition, a class-based rump," unable to command popular support and to reverse the changes it opposes.

It is essential to any democracy that there be a vigorous opposition to the ruling party. Yet the Tories are in poor shape. While in office, they failed to solve the dual problem of providing effective economic management while coping with Britain's aggressive trade unions and as a result lost ground everywhere in Britain except the southeast. They are lacking in leaders of shining talent and zestful ideas.

Their image as the party of the rich remains perhaps their greatest liability and the question is whether Mrs. Thatcher can broaden the party's appeal. She herself comes from the middle class but, some critics feel, she has taken on the cold political ideology of old-time conservatism.

As Britain wrestles with the worst economic crisis in 25 years, it seems clear that a root problem is not only the lack of social discipline needed to galvanize the economy. It is also the failure of the middle and upper classes to communicate with the working class and secure its participation in industrial growth.

It is thus in large part the age-old problem of class gap that confronts Mrs. Thatcher. Her challenge is all the greater given the fact that Prime Minister Wilson is doing reasonably well. There are now tentative signs, for instance, that the left-wing trade unionists are willing to compromise on their demands for industrial nationalization.

The new Tory leader will thus have to muster all her energies and undoubted talents to bring her party out of its doldrums.

New road sign: 'men at work'

Let's start with the case for President Ford's release of up to \$2 billion in federal highway funds that had been impounded by Mr. Nixon and him:

Idle men and idle machinery will be put to work. The President's estimate of providing 140,000 direct and indirect jobs may even be on the modest side, according to an economist outside the administration, who projects as many as 200,000. He also notes that, in terms of resource costs, construction will "never be a better bargain" than now.

The fact that some of these funds can be used for mass transit is an additional point in favor of their release. Mr. Ford indeed gave "priority" to mass transit where justified.

The promise for people and for the economy seems more than sufficient to warrant the President's action.

Yet questions can be raised about spending money on roads at the very time that waste of gasoline is being discouraged — and that the railroads, with their lower fuel drain for a given cargo, are in desperate need. Though the device of impounding congressionally authorized funds can be challenged in itself, the impoundment of highway funds did have the defense that additions to the

country's enormous expenditures on highways were not then urgent. The movement to give states certain options in using highway funds for mass transit was a recognition of changed times and of the necessity to reduce reliance on automotive traffic.

Mr. Ford's suggestion that better highways save fuel would need some spelling out to be persuasive in relation to the argument that better highways encourage more driving.

The real point is that the President has made another decisive gesture to reduce unemployment even though it means spending money. It was one of several recent amelioratory moves in contrast with Mr. Ford's stern "I don't have any second thoughts" when asked about criticisms of his energy program. He is suggesting the possibility of relief for farmers hard hit by his plan, for example, and the possibility of compromise on plowing back oil profits for exploration and development.

Some economists argue the administration is still not thinking big enough in antirecession measures. The \$2 billion in highway funds looks to them like an important step, but only a step. Still it is a step worth taking.

Venezuelan oil for Cuban sugar

Venezuela and Cuba have agreed to bury the hatchet. These longtime Caribbean enemies, in renewing both diplomatic and trade relations, have ended nearly 12 years of feud. The whole affair suggests the way hemisphere thinking is going these days and serves as a signal to Washington.

The rationale behind the feud is no longer valid, says Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Cuba, he adds, is no longer exporting its revolution, no longer trying to topple the Venezuelan Government. All this does not mean that the two nations agree on everything, he concludes, but Cuba and Venezuela can live together in relative harmony.

That Venezuela should take the step is evidence of a major change not only on the part of Cuba, but also Venezuela. After all, it was Venezuela that began the process of trying to isolate Cuba from the rest of the hemisphere back in the early '60s. It was Venezuela's charge that Cuba was actively supporting guerrilla bands in Venezuela that led to the Organization of American States meetings in which the government of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro was censured and in which it was voted that all OAS members break their ties with Cuba.

Moreover, it was Carlos Andres Perez, as Minister of the Interior in the government of then President Romulo Betancourt, who took harsh and eventually effective action against leftist, Castroite subversion. His defeat of the

guerrillas was a factor in the decline of leftist subversion, directed from Havana, and he certainly cannot be called soft on such matters.

But Mr. Perez, as Venezuela's President, is a realist. "The moral basis for the sanctions" against Cuba, he says, has ended. Equally important, says the Venezuelans, is an economic factor. Why should Cuba be forced to sell its sugar to Eastern Europe and elsewhere when it is needed by Venezuela? And why should Venezuela sell its oil elsewhere when it can sell it to Cuba? Thus, under economic agreements now being worked out, Venezuela will sell its oil to Cuba, while purchasing needed Cuban sugar in return.

Washington may feel it cannot lead in the question of resuming relations with Cuba, but it should not be too far behind Venezuela. Other nations are moving in this direction — Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, for example — to join the growing list of hemisphere nations with Cuban ties. The United States stands the chance of becoming isolated from the rest of the OAS if it doesn't soon end its efforts to isolate Cuba.

There are many in Washington who understand this. The latest to add his name is Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, whose brother imposed the embargo on Cuba in the first place. The Senator noted that times change and that the embargo has proved "ineffective." His words should be heeded.

Now let's hear the roar



State of the nations

The defense problem

By Joseph C. Harsch

The coincidence of three different factors makes this year unusually interesting in the evolution of American defense policy.

First, there is a large crop of new members of Congress — larger than usual and less willing than usual to accept the views of their "seniors." They have already shown their unusual independence by unseating a number of supposedly unmovable committee chairmen. They are unimpressed by the stock arguments which year after year have kept the American armed forces in record position as the most expensive in the history of the world.

Second, the direct American share in the Vietnam war ended two years ago and Congress is extremely reluctant to continue even a residual amount of military aid to America's clients in South Vietnam.

Third, Soviet-American relations have gone through a change since the old days of the "cold war." There may be another "Soviet menace" in America's future, but it is not at the moment sufficiently seen or sensed to be able to move a big defense budget through the Congress.

In other words, the impulses which habitually give the Pentagon almost everything the generals and the admirals would like to have — are missing. Put the other way around, the Pentagon will be fortunate indeed if this Congress provides as much for defense as it probably should.

This is the kind of situation which throughout most of American history has produced sudden disarmament after every war. It's only a little over 50 years ago that the U.S. Army which had turned the tide of war in Europe in 1918 was cut back below 200,000 men. The present generation could not comprehend a U.S. as lightly armed as it was from 1920 to about 1935 when the danger of Hitler fueled the beginning of rearmament.

The same thing would undoubtedly have been repeated after World War II had the men of Moscow presented a benign rather than a menacing face to the Western world. The imposition of Communist regimes throughout Eastern Europe in the wake of Soviet

armies checked the tendency to disarmament in the U.S. although it was not decisively reversed until the North Koreans invaded South Korea in early 1950.

The first time a war ended without an immediate and sharp decline in American military power was after the Korean war, but by that time the "cold war" was a sufficient stimulant to large military appropriations.

Now for the first time since the aftermath of World War II there is no immediate, visible, and felt stimulus to major military appropriations. Alongside the absence of the usual stimulants is the rise of unemployment causing many a congressman to argue that butter for the unemployed could and should take priority over guns for some future war which certainly is not on the immediate horizon.

This being the case, it behooves the Pentagon to bolster its own credibility by making sure that it does not ask for anything which has a weak or implausible justification.

This new Congress is certainly going to go over the military budget with a questioning eye. If the Pentagon is wise it will delete anything doubtful at once. As a first step it might well review its own arguments for the famous "triad." Triad means the triple deterrent which the U.S. has today. In theory the land-based Minutemen are in themselves sufficient to deter the Soviet Union. So, too, are the submarine-launched Polaris and Poseidon missiles, soon to be phased out to make way for the Trident. And there is still the original air-based deterrent which the Air Force wants to revive with the new B-1 bomber.

The U.S. is the only country with a triple deterrent. The Soviet long-range bomber fleet is obsolete. The beauty of the triad was that it gave each of the three major services its own deterrent. But perhaps this way of keeping the peace among Army, Navy, and Air Force is a luxury in these days of spreading unemployment. At least, it could be looked into as a possible place for economy.

Mirror of opinion

Updating American transportation

President Ford's proposal to take some tax revenues that now go into the Highway Trust Fund and put them instead into the general fund certainly is a step in the right direction, though a belated and halting one. Under the proposal, when the current authorization for the Highway Trust Fund expires in October, 1977, two cents of the federal tax on a gallon of gasoline would begin going to the general fund instead of the highway fund, and various complex adjustments would be made in other user taxes that now support the highway builders.

For more than 20 years an imbalanced federal transportation policy has given the lion's share of federal transportation subsidies to highways while allowing railroads and mass transit systems to decay to a point where they have expired in some

cases, and come perilously near expiration in others.

What is needed now is a federal transportation policy that allows state and local governments to make transportation decisions based on the special needs of each area — but within a framework of federal priorities that clearly emphasize energy conservation, environmental protection and wise land use.

It seems clear that a rational system of priorities would dictate further dismantling of the Highway Trust Fund and a far higher level of subsidies for mass transit and railroads. Also urgently needed is massive research and development to update rail and mass transit technology that have been virtually moribund during the years of emphasis on highways. — The Sun (Baltimore)

Critical oil choices

By Charles W. Yost

Washington
In the last 15 months the American public has been shaken by a series of traumatic shocks concerning the element on which its way of life is most intimately based — oil and energy. At the same time it has been inundated and bewildered by a welter of contradictory solutions to this strange new problem.

A sensible approach to the confrontation between oil producers and consumers would have seemed to be an urgent dialogue between the two. A special session of the United Nations General Assembly did indeed meet for this purpose last spring.

However, the time was unfortunately not yet ripe. Most of the producers were still too intoxicated by their triumph to be very reasonable. The U.S., though some of its allies disagreed with it, refused to negotiate until the consumers had worked out joint positions of strength, a task which has so far occupied them for a full year.

Some progress has been made. An agreement was concluded among the developed countries for mutual sharing in case of a new embargo. Other agreements will provide substantial "safety net" funds to assist governments unable to pay for necessary imports. Meanwhile petrodollar recycling has proved not to be so insurmountable a problem as had been supposed.

At this point the U.S. introduced two new proposals which stirred further controversy. The first was to reduce U.S. dependence on OPEC, and to set an example to its allies, by cutting imports one million barrels a day by the end of this year, primarily through an import tax. The other was that the developed countries set a floor under future oil prices, so that development of new sources would be encouraged and guaranteed.

Both these proposals had the odd feature either of raising oil prices or fixing them at a high level, in seeming contradiction to the earlier insistent claims that OPEC prices were economically ruinous and must be brought down. The fact was that the new proposals were motivated not by economics but by geopolitics — by the desire to reduce U.S. vulnerability to an embargo and other pressures, leading to a possible weakening of the Western alliance vis-a-vis the Russians.

The new proposals, however, do

confront us with the first critical choice America must make about oil.

Is the present and prospective degree of Western dependence on imported oil so immediately dangerous that dependence must be sharply cut this year? The President has proposed an oil-import tax which would further increase prices of almost every product in the U.S. economy, prolong inflation, and deepen depression. Other means might be a gasoline tax, allocation of supplies or rationing, all somewhat less damaging than the import tax but still very burdensome and unattractive.

There is another alternative if the U.S. can moderate its excessive anxiety about dependence, decadence, and doomsday. It might contain the following components:

First, perfection of standby measures for use in case of a new embargo, such as stockpiling, sharing among nations, domestic allocation, and rationing. Second, prompt legislative action to reduce wasteful consumption of energy — for example, the levying of high taxes on autos making less than 20 miles per gallon. Third, such encouragement to new investment in energy sources, by subsidy if necessary, as is possible without raising immediate costs to consumers.

Fourth, immediate commencement of what will no doubt be prolonged negotiations with producers — hopefully to obtain, in exchange, of course, for substantial quid pro quos on America's part, assured supplies at stable prices. Fifth, moderate restrictions on imports, gradually applied over several years after the world economy has begun to recover. Finally, determined efforts to bring about an Arab-Israeli peace settlement this year.

Were the economy in the U.S. and elsewhere booming, more drastic measures to reduce dependence might be appropriate. Facing the worst depression since the '30s, the U.S. cannot afford that luxury. Both national security and national welfare demand that its first goal be economic recovery and that others, no matter how important, not be allowed to impede it.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Readers write

President and Congress

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Roscoe Drummond's observations on future power distribution between president and Congress may warm some hearts, but seems based on misperceptions about both the institutional capabilities of future Congresses in general and the tactics of this Congress in particular.

On institutional capabilities, without denying there has been a certain restoration of congressional power since the waning days of the Nixon administration, this need not in fact involve diminution of legitimate presidential power. The president retains an extraordinary arsenal of capabilities in the form of constitutional powers, established precedents and delegated powers, which Congress seems not on the verge of reclaiming. This is so both for lack of administrative resources and expertise to exercise such power itself, and for reluctance to be saddled with the burdens the president currently suffers. Even in foreign affairs, where the supposed new balance is most strikingly struck, only partisans of Henry Kissinger's personalist diplomacy can resent Congress's reasserting its prerogative to oversee them.

On congressional tactics only Mr. Drummond's imagination lets him down; his facts are indisputable. First, he argues "an historic shift of the power balance between the two branches of government" issuing from public disgust with imperial presidents. Yet then he notes two crucial facts: the new Congress — one assumes he refers especially to the newly seated House — is "assertive, independent, freshly elected (and) overwhelmingly Democratic . . ." and the Democratic majority "feels the presidency within its reach in 1976." Don't the two facts better explain the alleged "historic shift"? Rather than undoing the imperial presidency, are the Democrats simply waiting to retake it?

Stephen Rupp
Teaching Fellow in Government
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

On 'saving' Chile

To The Christian Science Monitor:
I'm tired of reading these pro-Communist articles in your newspaper, which I otherwise think is very good. Another one recently was "Chile's cultural dusk." Didn't we learn our lesson in Vietnam that Communists are ruthless?

Allen L. Ryan
Coupeville, Wash.

You can't fight these dedicated, trained politicians with namby-pamby do-gooder-type democratic processes.
Franklin S. Malik
Monroeville, Pa.

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Impelled to write by the recent article on "Chile's cultural dusk," I feel embarrassed to be under the rule of the government that contributed to shaping Chile's present situation.

Since the coup and the removal of the Unidad Popular Party, Chile has undergone cultural deterioration. The United States' support of the coup was a confidential conglomeration of financial fat cats and intelligence agency wizards to stop the socialist forces in order to maintain incoming profits from the North American companies in existence there.

I love being an American and acknowledge, gratefully, that if I wasn't I would not have the opportunity to express my thoughts. But I am strongly opposed to "saving" a nation, such as Chile, from socialism so that it would be "crushed" under military dictatorship.

Woodmere, N.Y.
Geri Karp

Safety and atomic power

To The Christian Science Monitor:
The uncritical manner in which Robert C. Cowen peddles Hans Bethe's knee-jerk propaganda for atomic power is unworthy of the responsible, balanced reporting which Monitor readers expect. Of Dr. Bethe we are told, "While safety is a problem, he feels it can be solved." Meanwhile we are asked to believe that "exaggerated fears" and "fearful extremism" should not be allowed to deter vigorous development.

We are not told, that safety problems have not been solved, or that the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, speaking for many who are Nobel laureates, cautions against panic development of lethal energy sources which could produce irreversible disaster for all forms of life on planet earth.

What kind of "science" advocates vigorous development of lethal technology before its safety has been assured?
Coupeville, Wash.
Allen L. Ryan

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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The Christian Science Monitor will not be published Monday, Feb. 17, a legal holiday in the United States.

Rockefeller: 'domestic Kissinger'

Ford aide says V-P to plan for nation

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller is heading toward a role that could be potentially as influential in developing domestic policy as is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's job in shaping foreign policy.

In telling a breakfast group of reporters of the President's "intent to give the Vice-President full operational charge of developing domestic programs on a day-to-day basis," key presidential aide Robert Hartmann detailed the new Rockefeller position:

• The Vice-President as vice-chairman of the Domestic Council will be in charge of the development of both short-range and long-range domestic policy and programs.

In the past, the council staff has found it necessary to deal almost entirely with responding to current, urgent domestic problems.

But Mr. Rockefeller — with long gubernatorial experience in long-range planning — is expected to keep part of his staff at work continuously on the task of planning for the future.

• Mr. Hartmann was indicating that the President was moving toward making the Vice-President an authentic "right arm" of the presidency — a promise he had made to Mr. Rockefeller at the time he chose him as his No. 2 man.

Mr. Hartmann did not say precisely how much autonomy would be delegated to Mr. Rockefeller. But he said the Vice-President would provide policy input on domestic matters as well as being heavily involved in coordinating the joining of such programs.

It seemed clear from what Mr. Hartmann was saying that Mr. Rockefeller now would be well positioned to initiate and shape the direction of domestic legislation.

Conservative leaders already have expressed their anxiety over reports that Mr. Rockefeller was to figure so importantly in directing the thrust of the Ford administration.

• Mr. Hartmann was unable to confirm a report that James M. Cannon, assistant to the Vice-President, was slated to become the head of the Domestic Council staff.

But he said he knew of no friction between presidential and vice-presidential staffs over bringing the Vice-President into active leadership of shaping domestic policy. He said it was his opinion and that of the President that the vice-presidential operation should "not be a moat" apart from the presidency.

One question here is just how closely the President will supervise and monitor the work of the Domestic Council of which he is, by law, chairman.

*Please turn to Page 4

Prospects of Mideast agreement brighten

Kissinger hopes pact covers Syria, Jordan

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Damascus, Syria
By the end of his current Middle East trip, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger hopes to have both Israeli and Egyptian agreement to the signing in March of a new interim accord on a further Israeli withdrawal on the Sinai front.

Israeli and Egyptian representatives probably would meet at a military level then — as they did at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo Suez road after the October, 1973, war — to put signatures on the agreement.

Secretary Kissinger hopes that he might yet secure a new parallel agreement covering the Golan front between Israel and Syria. And when he meets King Hussein of Jordan in the Jordanian port of Aqaba Friday, the Secretary hopes he might work Jordan into the pattern of agreements as well.

Official reveals plans

All this became apparent in a conversation with a senior but anonymous United States official aboard the Secretary's plane on its flight from Cairo to Damascus for talks with Syrian President Assad.

What will go into the proposed Israeli-Egyptian document is still uncertain.

Ruled out, as far as President Sadat of Egypt is concerned, is a forthright statement of nonbelligerence of the kind that Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin has been demanding in public in recent days.

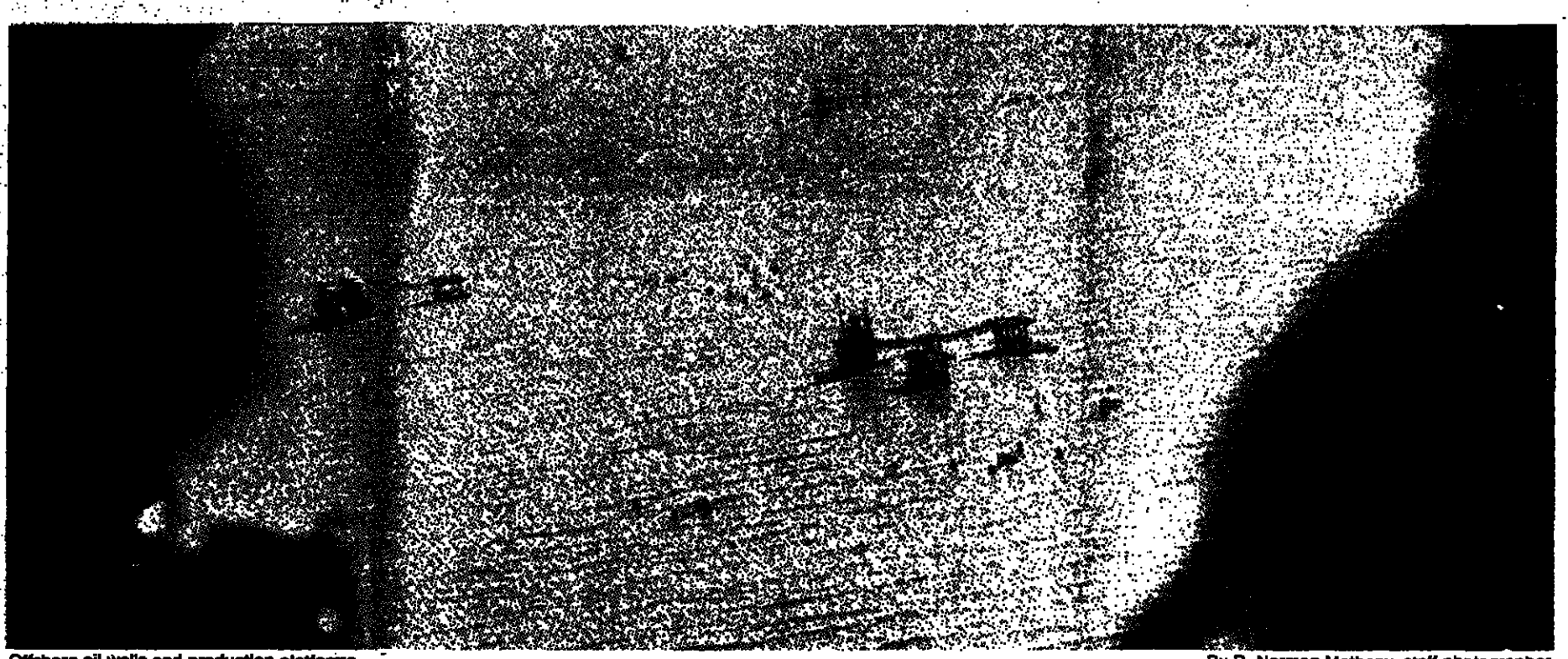
This is one point that emerged clearly from Cairo. For the Egyptian President to make a declaration or sign a document with the far-reaching legal implications of nonbelligerence would be interpreted in the Arab world as abandoning his Arab allies, and it would expose him to the danger of overthrow or assassination.

The Egyptians would be glad to make a statement or sign a document of nonaggression saying that they would not be the first to start a new war. But this would not be enough to satisfy the Israelis.

Another course pursued

Under these circumstances, Dr. Kissinger is trying to winnow out the elements of nonbelligerence that might go into a document or which might be privately put into practice by the Egyptians without any public fanfare.

*Please turn to Page 6



Offshore oil wells and production platforms
Louisiana rigs—how soon will oil wells off U.S. East Coast join them?

Offshore drilling reprieve jolts Ford plan

Administration warns that delays expose U.S. to foreign 'vulnerability'

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
This week's oil exploration reprieve for beaches, wetlands, and offshore waters of the United States Atlantic Coast is a setback for President Ford's efforts to reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil.

Without extensive new offshore oil finds, U.S. officials warn, the nation inevitably will require more foreign petroleum, because domestic production of oil from existing onshore wells is steadily declining.

Next step in the offshore leasing battle is up to the U.S. Supreme Court, which sometime this spring is expected to rule whether the federal

government or the states have sovereignty over the outer continental shelf.

Delay in reducing oil imports, says Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and "exposes the U.S. to the risk of major, and I mean major, disruption of energy supplies."

'Extreme vulnerability'
"Every day we delay here adds a day of vulnerability out there. We must get onto a path that will reduce this country's extreme vulnerability."

Moscow is keeping a low profile. It is doing nothing to disturb others or to attract attention.

But what is Moscow actually doing in these times when Americans have almost forgotten that the Kremlin exists?

Well, on Wednesday a deputy Soviet foreign minister, Leonid Ilyichev, arrived in Peking. He was back there, according to the Soviet news agency Tass, to resume talks with the Chinese over the Soviet-Chinese border dispute. Such talks had begun back in 1969, were broken off last July. Now they have started again.

A plausible explanation for the

Russia quietly making global gains

Still aggressive—but sophisticated, low key

By Joseph C. Hanks

While Americans are concerned about things happening at home — inflation, recession, depression, oil prices, and food prices — the Russians are quietly but unprovocatively working away to improve their position at various points around the globe.

But if you glance over the front pages of most newspapers for the past several days, do you find anything from Moscow or about what Moscow is doing?

Yes, an occasional bit of speculation about who might succeed Leonid I. Brezhnev some day if and when he steps aside for some reason or another. But there is little if any other news being made by the Kremlin.

Teng emerges

Teng Hsiao-ping is the new name for Westerners to learn. He has emerged as Premier Chou En-lai's understudy. His importance is suggested by the fact that he is First Deputy Premier, vice-chairman of the Communist Party and — chief of staff of the Chinese Army.

It would have been a waste of time for the Soviets to go back to Peking when the political situation there was uncertain. But now the situation has clarified. Mr. Teng is the man to whom to talk. Moscow can, if it chooses, proceed to put its relations with China back on a regular basis.

*Please turn to Page 4

Brezhnev public appearance scotches some rumors

By Elizabeth Fend
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's first public appearance in seven weeks will scotch some but not all of the rumors that have whirled about his absence. These have involved questions about his health, his position of leadership, and Soviet policies.

Mr. Brezhnev reappeared to head the Soviet talks with visiting British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. British reporters who saw him described Mr. Brezhnev as looking fit.

This would confirm what Soviet officials have been saying informally here and abroad: that Mr. Brezhnev's long absence was due to an indisposition rather than a serious illness.

*Please turn to Page 4

U.S. Department of Interior — somewhat lamely — withdrew its day-old invitation of oil companies to signify where they would like to drill off the Atlantic Coast.

The invitation, it turned out, violated a pledge made by Interior to the affected states and to the Supreme Court that the government would not issue the invitation until the high court had made its ruling.

A four-year program, drawn up by the Interior Department, calls for sales of offshore tracts in waters off southern California, at Cook Inlet and the Gulf of Alaska in Alaska, the Baltimore Canyon off Mid-Atlantic states, and the Blake Plateau off the Georgia-Florida coast.

*Please turn to Page 4

Turk-Cyprus state: what it means

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Turkish and Turkish Cypriot side in the Cyprus dispute has made another tough move. Its effect on Western defense strategy in the eastern Mediterranean depends on whether Greek and Greek Cypriot outrage at it explodes into counter-moves harmful to NATO.

A proclamation issued in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia Thursday announced establishment of a separate Turkish Cypriot state in that part of Cyprus held by the Turkish Army since last summer. It was issued by "the council of ministers and legislative assembly of the autonomous Turkish administration."

The Turkish Army holds about 40 percent of the land area of the island, and the partition line runs through the capital, Nicosia. Turkish Cypriots constitute about 20 percent of the island population. The rest are virtually all Greek Cypriots. Since the Turkish Army moved in last year, most Greek Cypriots living in the now Turkish-held area have fled or been expelled. Simultaneously Turkish Cypriots from other parts of Cyprus have been moving into the Turkish-held area.

Thursday's proclamation in Nicosia named Rauf Denkash, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, president of the new autonomous state.

*Please turn to Page 6

Car-free life means money in bank for many Americans

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Life without an automobile puts an extra \$1,200 a year in the Rottenberg family budget — with little inconvenience, a lot less worry, and a whole new way of living, the family insists.

Dan Rottenberg sold the old Chevy last year, and moved his wife and two children into a luxury high-rise apartment in downtown Philadelphia.

He is by no means alone in choosing a car-free life in a nation battling the rising costs of driving.

"If we spend \$3,000 on a new car every three years, \$420 a year for parking, and \$307 a year for auto insurance — not to mention the

license and inspection fees — owning a car would cost us at least \$1,750 a year before the car even had taken us anywhere," Mr. Rottenberg explains.

'Extras' to add on
"That doesn't include gas, oil, maintenance, repairs, tolls, tickets, auto-club membership, or parking at the other end of a journey — all of which would conservatively add another \$650 to the annual bill for 10,000 miles of driving a year."

"Surely, we told ourselves, it would cost less than \$2,400 a year if we abandoned our car and did all our traveling by bus, train, plane, taxi, or rental car," Mr. Rottenberg argues.

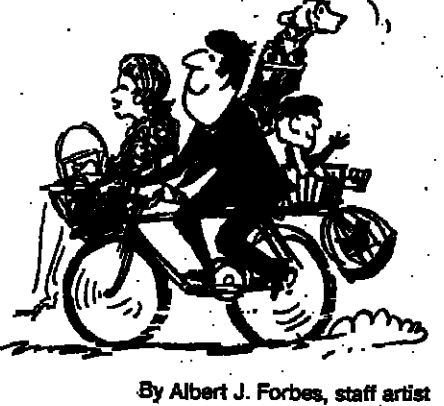
Others like the Rottenbergs are easy to find in big cities today —

Coming soon:

The anti-inflation garden

Home-grown vegetables can enrich your table and save you money. But that saving will evaporate quickly if you don't pay attention to garden economy. By following a few simple guidelines, you can use a modest plot of land in your own yard or on community acreage to substantially beat down the high cost of food.

Garden writer Peter Tonge, in a series of four articles, will show you how to avoid growing tomatoes at \$2 each and give other hints for building an inflation-fighting garden. Starts next Friday, Feb. 21.



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

After stalling for a year . . .

Hanoi accepts Canada envoy

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

More than a year after agreeing to diplomatic relations with North Vietnam, Canada finally has an ambassador accredited in Hanoi. Several European governments have made the same breakthrough.

John Small, the Canadian Ambassador to China, has returned to Peking after a 10-day visit to North Vietnam during which he presented his credentials and had an hour-long talk with the government leader, Premier Pham Van Dong.

The invitation to Hanoi came at three days notice after Hanoi had stalled Mr. Small off for more than a year, demanding that Ottawa accept some form of representation from the Communist-led Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Ottawa declined, creating the impasse.

France and Sweden agreed to the

establishment of PRG missions in their capitals, but other Western governments, including Britain, Belgium, and Holland, established a common front on the question with Ottawa. Britain's nominee for ambassador spent nearly a year in a Hanoi hotel waiting to present his credentials before he was finally withdrawn late last year.

The impasse broke when Hanoi, making no reference to its former request on behalf of the PRG, suddenly invited the nominees of the holdout countries (Britain excluded) to present their credentials. In recent weeks, their envoys in Peking each have made the journey to the North Vietnamese capital, formalizing their status as nonresident ambassadors.

Last year when Ottawa withdrew from the commission established to supervise the peace agreement in South Vietnam, the Canadians were angrily denounced by Hanoi and accused of partiality to Saigon and Washington. But Mr. Small found no evidence of lingering animosity.

"They were very kind and courteous at all times," he said on his return to Peking. "During my talk with the Premier he emphasized that there was no obstacle whatsoever to good relations between us — that whatever problems there may have been were caused by others."

The political discussions dwelt mainly on postwar reconstruction in the North. The Hanoi leaders emphasized their readiness to accept aid from Canada and other Western countries. Canada has already channeled some assistance through international agencies and expressed readiness to expand the aid, but only on a multilateral basis.

In exploratory trade talks, Mr. Small came away with the impression that Hanoi is interested, even eager, for trade but is constrained by foreign-exchange considerations from buying any more than it can sell. He indicated that Canada might be able to provide markets for North Vietnamese exports.

U.S., Soviets seek Persian Gulf bases

Control of oil-shipping routes and airspace spurs rivalry

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Soviet-American rivalry for control of the Persian Gulf's vital oil-shipping routes and airspace is leading both Moscow and Washington to seek new air and naval bases in the area.

Recent accords between the United States and Sultan Qabus of Oman, at the gulf's southern end, will include facilities on Masirah Island potentially available for the stationing of two or three U.S. Polaris-type submarines and heavy aircraft, according to the Arab Press Service (APS), an independent politico-economic news service here, in an article to be published Feb. 17.

Iraq, at the gulf's northern end, has recently rejected Soviet requests for air-base and naval port facilities on the gulf near Basra, Arab diplomats report. However, the Kuwaiti Government is understood to fear that Iraqi pressure on Kuwait to cede Bubiya and Warbah islands, offshore from Kuwait's oil fields, may be inspired partly by a Soviet wish to obtain facilities for heavy aircraft on the islands.

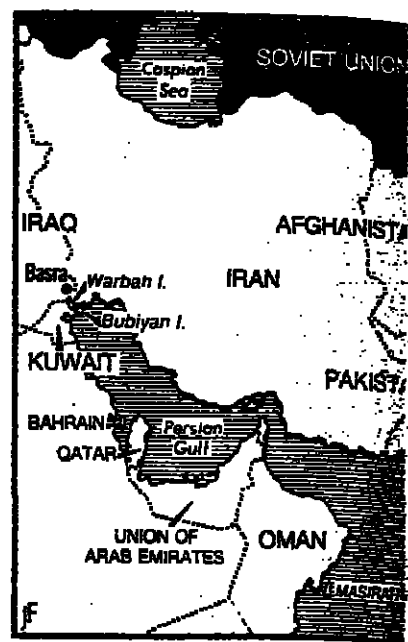
Masirah Island is surrounded on most sides by shallow water unsuitable for surface vessels.

However, at Ras Abu Rasas, on the island's southeastern tip the continental shelf in the Arabian Sea is only about 1,500 feet wide. British private sources confirm that facilities at Masirah suitable for Polaris submarines were at least partially dredged and prepared from 1962 and 1963, when the air base's long runway was also built to accommodate heavy jet bombers.

Up to now, the closest Polaris submarines to the Persian Gulf area are those deployed in the Pacific. The United States operates a light naval facility at Bahrain in the northern gulf, but normally only small surface ships call there.

Soviet interest grows

Western and Iranian diplomatic sources report growing Soviet interest in Afghanistan, including construction of air-base facilities there. There is a continued Soviet interest in obtaining a "corridor" to the Arabian Sea through Afghanistan and including Baluchistan, which straddles the Pakistan and Iranian border area.



On the Pakistan side of the border, government is fighting a guerrilla movement with Iranian assistance.

Diplomats here report that Moscow recently offered Iraq advanced weapons including MIG 23 and 25 aircraft provided Soviet personnel retain the right to approve their use.

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Bakr's government requested unqualified approval to use them against Iranian-backed Kurdish rebellion northern Iraq and in case of a war against Iran itself. Moscow refused and the deal was called off. This is an important factor in Baghdad's refusal to grant the Soviets the rights they seek, the diplomats said.

Global outlook for UN University

Heading for Sept. 1 opening, it will tackle problems like hunger, natural resources

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A new, and unique, university opens its doors this fall.

It will have an international staff . . . but no degree students.

It may well attract some of the world's leading professors . . . but has yet to work out its programs.

It is the United Nations University (UNU) — a dream of former UN Secretary-General U Thant now being fulfilled.

Its recently appointed rector is a soft-spoken American educator, James M. Hestor, who is currently bringing to a close a 13-year presidency of one of America's largest private universities, New York University.

Funds contributed

The UN University, to be launched Sept. 1, will have its headquarters in Tokyo. The Japanese Government,

which came up with the first \$100 million toward its endowment fund, is also providing temporary premises while it builds the university's permanent home.

UNU, says Dr. Hestor, "is basically a research, training, and disseminating agency. We are not a university in the traditional sense."

He describes it as "obviously a very idealistic and noble experiment."

In an interview in his spacious New York University office, Dr. Hestor continued:

"That's part of what's intriguing about it — that it comes at a time in the world's history when more and more people realize that nationalistic competition has had its day. We simply have to look upon the globe as a single system if we are going to look forward to a decent life for our children and succeeding generations."

Spotlight on hunger

Tackling some of the world's central problems from a global rather than national perspective will be the university's underlying theme.

It will concentrate on three main areas of concern: world hunger, management of natural resources, and human and social development.

The initial 50-member staff will put together research and training programs in those fields — setting up projects in other countries, adding fresh elements to other universities' existing programs, or launching out into wholly new approaches.

Tie-in with problems

The demand will be for work that is problem-oriented and result-oriented rather than pure research — with a heavy emphasis on combating the talent drain from poorer countries to rich ones.

In Dr. Hestor's view, the university fills an international void.

A UN approach, he is convinced, brings together the interests of both

the developing and industrialized worlds. "So much of what has gone on up to this point is people looking at their problems from a prejudiced point of view. Our attempt will be to bring an objective perspective to these problems, to provide analyses and data that are not suspect because of their origin."

But clearly there are two essential ingredients needed to ensure that the university's output is not suspect: absolute freedom from national, political pressures; and the highest academic standards.

Autonomy in charter

Dr. Hestor points to several shields against political interference.

First, the aim is to be financed largely through the permanent endowment fund, not from the UN itself nor UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

Second, under the university's charter it is given autonomy. The governing body is a 40-strong "university council" whose members are appointed as leading academics, not as national representatives.

Third, staff appointments are made by the rector — "so it's my job to establish the independence of the university from political pressure. If it is to be politicized, it is not worth doing."

Dr. Hestor, who is a former Rhodes Scholar, has "no idea of where it's going to ultimately lead." But he concludes:

"It's a rather humbling assignment. It would be a shame not to do this well, very well. Therefore I'm proceeding as carefully, thoughtfully, and systematically as I can."

Arabs to study talent drain

By the Associated Press

Cairo
Arab government representatives will meet in Libya in July to discuss ways of halting the drain of educated men and women to better paying jobs in the United States and Europe, Arab League secretary Mahmoud Riad said.

Air fares may become competitive

Voices grow louder in support of looser regulation of U.S. scheduled routes, rates

By Lucia Moust
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
More competitive air fares in the United States could be on the way.

Much depends on the size and strength of a growing government coalition urging an ease-up in the tight control the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) holds over the rates and routes of the nation's scheduled air carriers.

Drawing on the findings of both government and academic studies, advocates of reform say less regulation and more freedom for the airlines to raise and lower fares and to enter markets would work to the consumer's advantage.

Within the next four to six weeks, the Ford administration will develop the legislative specifics of the proposed change to be introduced on Capitol Hill. Already on record as strongly supportive of such CAB reform are the President's Council of Economic Advisors, the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and Ralph Nader's Aviation Consumer Action Project.

Strong defenders

Neither the CAB nor the airline industry is enthusiastic about a change.

Although Norman Sherlock of the Air Transport Association's (ATA) federal office says ATA is "open-minded" and has a task force examining the proposed shift, "At the moment we're strong defenders of the present system."

Although the legislation itself may be awhile in coming, attention here to the CAB and its problems is expected to intensify in the next few months. For one thing, one member of the CAB's five-man board will be retiring and President Ford is expected to nominate a new member to the chairman slot soon.

CAB critics stress he could influence strongly the future shape of the agency by that selection.

Secondly, hearings on the CAB and its strengths and weaknesses are under way in the Senate subcommittee on administrative practice and procedure. The subcommittee has been gathering material for these hearings since August and its focus is considered acolyte by the administration's recent decision to move first in regulatory reform on the CAB.

Sure ingredient

The one sure ingredient in the administration's change proposal is that fares be allowed to range up or down over a certain percentage, such as 15 to 20, without specific CAB approval. One fact stirring speculation that lower fares are possible is the rate charged on intrastate flights in Texas and California, which in the past has averaged about 40 percent less than flights between states of the same distance.

While many think that this proposal would have to be linked with greater freedom to come into and leave particular markets, that aspect is decidedly more controversial.

"You arouse not only the industry but the community, and I'm not sure what the administration's final position on this will be," says Jack Fly, director of the Office of Aviation Policy at the Department of Transportation.

Permanent agreements

The third and last element of Ford's package would clamp down on the CAB's gift of anti-trust exemption to airlines that jointly agree to back on service on particular routes in the interests of filling seats at better economy.

Mr. Flynn notes that the board has been allowing such capacity agreements on grounds of "crisis" since 1971 and that they have for practical purposes become permanent rather than temporary.

Norway to prohibit tobacco advertising

By Reuter

Tobacco advertising on posters in newspapers or other publications to be banned in Norway, a health directorate official has said. Advertisements in newspapers and other publications will cease from July and on posters from next January.

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Handwritten note in Arabic script.

'Separation of powers' cuts speed

U.S. system bogs down action on energy

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

America's economic-energy crisis tests a 200-year system of government built for stability, not speed.

While all sides shout for action around the country, what happens in Washington?

— The House of Representatives takes a 10-day holiday.

— The Senate prepares to delay the Ford energy package three months.

— A veto battle looms.

— President Ford crisscrosses the country to sell his program.

Meanwhile, back in Detroit, General Motors president Thomas A. Murphy urges Congress and White House, "Whatever they decide to do jointly — to do so quickly."

The problem, as political scientists reiterate, is that the American system of government stresses stability. With built-in legislative roadblocks at every point, the separation-of-powers system seeks out consensus rather than celerity.

Thus far in the threefold inflation-energy-recession crisis, Washington is performing according to custom.

Classic struggle

On energy, for example, the Senate Finance Committee, 12 to 2, approved a 90-day delay in the Ford proposal to boost import fees on oil.

This follows the House 308-114 vote, Feb. 5, to do the same thing.

Next week, almost certainly, the Senate will send the delay bill back to the White House.

If President Ford vetoes the bill there will be a classic struggle to override. Republican Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas thinks that, as of now, Congress will win.

President Ford's effort to drum up support for his energy and tax package, meanwhile, in trips around the country, seems to be having only so-so success, according to political observers closely watching it.

Congress shows every prospect of revising the Ford tax program and budget in the same manner. On Feb. 6 the House Ways and Means Committee, for example, approved a \$20.2 billion tax cut to stimulate the economy, compared with Mr. Ford's \$16 billion budget. Democrats propose a complete recession-tax package of their own.

An important intangible is the absence of personal virulence in the White House-Congress clash. Although presidential press secretary Ron Nessen needles the Democratic congress, and Mr. Ford himself at his press conference at Topeka, Kan., said he hoped Democrats would not

"gut" his defense program, the relationship between the two branches is unusually friendly.

In wartime, the American system of government enormously accelerates and becomes "presidential government," with Congress traditionally going along. The situation is not like that now, it is noted, with no

personalized enemy, no simple answers. And no agreement in Congress over Mr. Ford's complex program. Chiefly they ask whether it goes far enough in fighting recession.

No crisis in modern times, short of war, some declare, has so challenged the slow-moving American system of separation of powers.

Danger signal on jobless rate

Georgia State U. economic study warns quick action needed to halt GNP slide

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

America's weakening economy could slide into double digit unemployment within months without quick action from Washington.

So warns a new Southern economic study completed since the release of President Ford's economic and energy programs earlier this month.

Dr. Donald Ratajczak, head of the Economic Forecasting Project at Georgia State University, says any further delay in stimulating the economy might well lead to an 11- or 12-percent unemployment rate by summer.

"We've already wasted 3 to 4 percentage points on the unemployment rate by debating politics," Dr. Ratajczak. As a result, further erosion in employment can be expected in coming weeks, he says.

Quick stimulus needed

Dr. Ratajczak says the need now is for quick stimulation that will help the economy burn off a heavy excess of inventories which are glutting such industries as autos and textiles. With sufficient stimulation, the inventory burden could be reduced to manageable levels by late spring.

But if Washington moves too slowly, the inventory glut could drag into fall — triggering additional lay-offs and boosting unemployment even beyond the 11-12 percent range, Dr. Ratajczak estimates.

The quarterly Georgia State report, however, did see a few bright spots in the current picture.

It agrees with the White House that inflation will continue this year in the 9-10 percent range, but estimates that this should fall to about 5.5 percent

during most of 1976. A large portion of this year's inflationary pressure will come from higher government-administered oil prices, without which there "would be a sharp slowing in inflation."

Optimistic note struck

The report also notes that in contrast to the depression, most people still have cash in their pockets. Financial institutions are also in good shape, both factors could set the stage for later recovery.

Most of the forecasts, though, took a cautious view of 1976. Gross National Product (GNP) which fell 2 percent last year, will probably dip another 3 percent this year, the study indicated. It will be the spring of 1976 before the

economy recovers to the level of output enjoyed in early 1974.

Current unemployment problems can be traced, in part, to mistakes in Washington, the economic study says. The White House and the Federal Reserve have put too much emphasis on inflation, while underestimating the seriousness of recession, the report indicates.

Last fall, for example, Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve "warned banks about loans over extension." About the same time, President Ford was asking American consumers to reduce their purchases.

Both these developments, as it turned out, came on the eve of massive lay-offs in auto, construction, textile, and other industries, and apparently worsened an already dark economic picture, the Georgia State study concludes.

Rufus the Rain Beetle may get state nod

By the Associated Press

Salem, Ore.

What's rugged, harmless, and thrives on rain?

Rufus the Rain Beetle.

Rufus may be on his way to becoming the state insect of Oregon, if a group of determined sixth graders have their way. The 35 young rain-beetle boosters are members of Peggy Burghum's sixth-grade class at North Marion Elementary School in Aurora, Ore.

The House State and Federal Affairs Committee has approved a resolution that would declare the rain beetle the state insect after hearing one of the most persuasive lobbying efforts on any issue so far in the month-old legislative session.

"The Oregon rain beetle represents Oregon," said Flinn Fagg, a solemn-faced, red-haired boy about five feet

tall. "It has to have a cold, wet climate to survive. It has a rugged and tough spirit. It can adjust to almost any climate, therefore it represents Oregonians."

The rain beetle was described as unique to Oregon, having lived in this state for some 25 million years.

What does the rain beetle eat? asked committee chairman Bill Grannell.

"It nibbles on different stuff, but it doesn't harm anything," said Julie Elton of Hubbard.

A few adult witnesses tried to persuade the committee to recommend the honeybee as Oregon's insect because of its value to agriculture.

But it became evident their case was lost when chairman Grannell donned a button like the one worn by most of the audience.

It said: "Rufus Rain Beetle for State Bug."

CHECK SHOES
BEFORE STEPPING
ON THE FINE

By a staff photographer

Nuclear plant safety: stepping into new areas

Foes of nuclear power brace for showdown

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The battle over the future of nuclear energy in the United States is shifting to new ground. It may be entering its final stages.

No longer are the primary issues the environmental effects of nuclear power stations or their operating safely. Instead, critics are increasingly focusing on the dangers of plutonium, including the possibility of stealing material for an atomic bomb; economics; and disposing of nuclear wastes.

Opponents of nuclear energy, emerging from behind the environmentalist banner, have joined together and are girding themselves for a major battle in Congress this year. Many see this as a turning point. Either they succeed now in stopping the spread of nuclear power, or it will be too late.

Many issues loom

The nuclear industry is growing steadily. Already it is worth more than \$100 billion. Its 53 operating reactors supply 7 percent of the nation's electricity.

The Ford administration's Project Independence would increase the number of reactors to the point where they would be generating 25 percent of U.S. electricity by 1985.

A number of crucial issues must be decided this coming year, and the authority of the long-time nuclear supporter, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, has been weakened by several resignations.

A number of recent developments support those who argue that atomic

power must play an essential part in the nation's energy future.

The safety record of the nuclear industry is continuing to improve. Preliminary figures gathered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission indicate that in 1974 the nation's nuclear reactors had only four significant accidents. Of these, only one released an excess of radioactivity off-site. This compares with 18 potentially serious accidents in 1973, 12 of which resulted in radioactive release.

Another link in nuclear supporters' armor is the \$3 million safety study completed last year. Sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission, this report countered critics' arguments that there is a real danger of a catastrophic accident at a nuclear reactor. It pinned the chances of such an accident at one in a billion per reactor per year.

Because of these developments, the private insurance pools that provide coverage for nuclear power plants have recently decided to increase their role in covering the liabilities of nuclear operation by 25 percent.

Presently, the government guarantees liability coverage of nuclear plants to \$560 million over and above private coverage.

Since 1967 the private share in this coverage has doubled from \$80 million to \$126 million per plant. Legislation providing the government support comes up for renewal this year and will be hotly contested by nuclear opponents.

Critics argue that if the chance of a major accident is indeed so small, there is no need for such a guarantee.

First of two articles. Next: The new battlegrounds.

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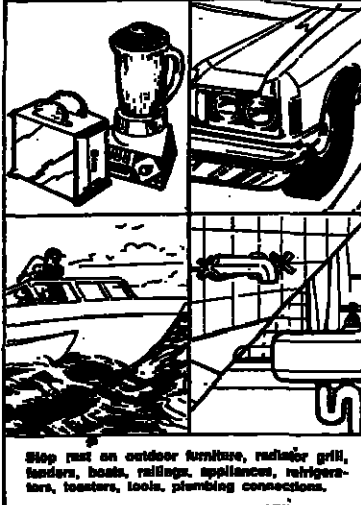
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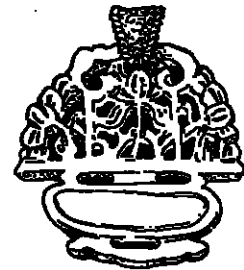
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National Geographic switches to public TV

By Arthur Unger
Television critic of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
In a precedent-breaking move, the National Geographic Society — frozen out of major network programming in the 1974-75 season — is switching its documentaries from commercial to public television.

It is moving to the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) network for the 1975-76 season, underwritten by the largest single grant from a private corporation in PBS history. The \$3,720,000 pledged by Gulf Oil Corporation marks that company's entry into public television programming, following the lead of Mobil and Exxon, already deeply involved in PBS underwriting.

The National Geographic documentaries will be co-produced with PBS Pittsburgh affiliate, WQED.

Four documentaries a year

According to Dennis Kane, the executive producer of National Geographic Society TV specials, there will be four one-hour documentaries each year of the agreement, starting in January, 1976.

"We are hoping for the family hour — that 7:30-8:30 p.m. time slot. We feel it is the first time that PBS will really be doing family programming — that is, shows which appeal to all age groups within the family at the same time."

Mr. Kane, an enthusiastic PBS viewer, has been impressed by the quality of programming on that network. "I think you are going to see a change in the viewing habits of the American public — a move toward the quality shows mainly available on PBS, such series as 'The Ascent of Man' and 'Nova.'" He believes the doors of the country's major corporations now are wide open for public broadcasting underwriting.

Situation changed

"Nine years ago, when we started society participation in TV, noncommercial airing was not possible because of limited viewing opportunities and financing. But now the situation has changed. There is a definite movement of serious viewers to PBS."

All of the first year's National Geographic shows will be programs which were initiated originally for the projected CBS 1974-75 season. At that time, a court ruling caused the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to cancel its prime-time access ruling which would have allowed the networks to regain the 7:30-8 p.m. time slot.

CBS immediately canceled the National Geographic series which had been penciled in for that time.

Neither CBS nor any other network could find time in its 1974-75 schedules for the four National Geographic shows. Now, the society is in the process of expanding them to one hour each.

Subjects to be covered

Tentative titles of the shows are: "This Britain," (a documentary of the people of Britain), "The Incred-

ible Machine," (about the human body), "The Animals Nobody Loves" (rattlesnakes, mustangs, and coyotes) and "The Great Ape."

Mr. Kane stresses that the agreement with Gulf and PBS assures the society of freedom.

"Under the PBS rules, the underwriter does not exercise any controls whatsoever — he just puts up the funding. When we were at the networks [National Geographic appeared on all three networks during its nine years in network TV, most recently with ABC], they exercised certain controls over our planning. Let's face it, the networks do have their own news departments which want to produce their own programs . . ."

Executive producer of the show for WQED will be Dr. Thomas Skinner, who produced WQED's special on the evils of alcoholism this past season, "Drink, Drank, Drunk."

According to Dr. Skinner, the station has worked with the society in the past on local projects and he foresees innovative future programming. "We are not tied to preconceived concepts of what this type of program should be."

*Russia quietly makes gain

Continued from Page 1

And this might be a good moment for Moscow to damp down its differences with the Chinese in order to be free to concentrate on the opportunities which may be opening up for future exploitation in the West.

Keeping Washington calm

There are such prospective opportunities to be exploited, provided it is done so quietly that it does not attract Washington's attention — until too late.

The Middle East can always go sour for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, although at the moment he seems to be still in some control over developments there. But there is a danger of Portugal slipping into a civil war in which the local Communists could emerge as the winners. And if Portugal went Communist, and left the NATO alliance, what would happen in Spain — and in Italy?

One way to express all this is to say that the Kremlin is more sophisticated than in Khrushchevian times.

Moscow is as skillful now at power politics as ever in the days of the Czars. Any overtly aggressive move right now might shock American attention away from domestic economics.

Nothing overtly aggressive is being done. Indeed, Moscow has not done anything massively and visibly brutal since the suppression of the liberal reform movement in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

A new status quo

Westerners have been accustomed to identifying this as detente, meaning less tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies. Perhaps it is time to

Sudden, unexplained turnabout Brazilian paper free of censorship

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sao Paulo, Brazil
Brazil's leading newspaper, O Estado de Sao Paulo, is no longer printing long columns of poetry — and thereby hangs one of the most intriguing stories in Brazil today.

Those columns of poetry, often passages from the Portuguese epic O Lusíadas, were O Estado's way of telling readers that government censors had removed a news story from the paper.

Federal censors had become a nightly fixture at O Estado — sitting in the composing room and going over each news item and advertisement in the paper because O Estado editors refused self-censorship, a situation that most newspapers in Brazil accept.

But now the censors are gone and O Estado has dropped its columns of poetry.

Reasons not clear

Just what prompted the change is not clear. One night the censors were on duty, the next they were not. O

Estado editors say there was no advance notice and no subsequent explanation.

Whether the distinguished Sao Paulo morning daily will remain free of censorship in the months ahead remains to be seen, but for now the most publicized case of press censorship in Brazil has ended.

It came as something of a birthday present for O Estado, which this year celebrates 100 years of publishing.

The publishers of the venerable Sao Paulo paper, the Mesquita family, are somewhat reluctant to make much of the 100 years since, in their view, the paper is only 95 years old — the difference being a five-year period between 1940 and 1945 when Army troops seized O Estado and agents of Getulio Vargas' dictatorship ran the paper.

Big changes cited

But it was 100 years ago that O Estado first published with a circulation of 2,000 at a time when Sao Paulo

was a small coffee trading center with 25,000 inhabitants.

Both Sao Paulo and O Estado have changed a lot since then.

Sao Paulo is Brazil's biggest city with 8 million inhabitants, and O Estado is a thriving, prosperous newspaper, Latin America's most substantial paper. It regularly carries 60 pages daily and 260 Sunday, with a high volume of advertising.

O Estado is a newspaper for the elite with a daily circulation of 198,000 and a Sunday sale of 300,000.

Some people compare it with the New York Times — as O Estado is the one Brazilian newspaper with a national circulation. Only Rio de Janeiro's Jornal do Brasil makes an attempt to rival it.

Stamp to be issued

O Estado is affectionately known throughout Brazil as O Estadão — The Big State — and a special stamp will be issued this year to celebrate the 100th anniversary.

Amid the celebrations, however, the editors and staff of O Estado most excited about the withdrawal of the censors. They are still a wary of the new freedom, but do not expect the staff from the Mesquita family suggest there will be no ending of the paper's traditional independent stand.

If this brings back the censors, it, the reasoning goes.

In a way, however, the removal of the censors may well be a test by military government of Gen. Ernesto Geisel, to determine how it stands under liberalized press rules.

While most of Brazil's newspaper self-censorship arrangements, there has been a no able relaxation in the amount of censorship in recent months. But publications still are directly censored — Veja, Brazil's major magazine; Tribuna da Imprensa, a small Rio de Janeiro paper; Oph, a political weekly; and O Pasqui, a humor weekly.

*Even the Queen needs a raise

Continued from Page 1

Miners actually digging the coal will make \$144 a week and those on the surface \$96 a week if the offer is accepted. "Compared with the miners," the true-blue Daily Express sniffed, the Queen's household "was looking like a poor relation."

Backbench view

Exactly the opposite view was taken by backbenchers of Mr. Wilson's own Labour government. Some, like William Hamilton of Scotland, are frankly anti-monarchist. But others protested that the attempt to increase the Queen's allowance was ill-timed.

Many large employers, including the nationalized industries, are in the midst of or about to undergo delicate wage negotiations with their respective unions. How can the government urge restraint on workers, some of the Labour backbenchers argue, when it is preparing to increase the Queen's allowance by such a whopping sum?

Prime Minister Wilson was unde-

terred by his own party members' protests and put on a dazzling display of verbal cut and thrust with them Feb. 12, while newly elected opposition leader Margaret Thatcher contented herself with characterizing the royal household as "our most precious asset."

The following morning Mr. Wilson took off for Moscow, where, among other things, he hopes to win a \$1.2 billion trade agreement for his hard-pressed country.

Inflation, at 20 percent a year, is worse in Britain than in any other industrial country, and may rise to 25 percent by the year's end, according to some estimates, while those of Britain's neighbors are beginning to go down.

The miners' pay claim, if settled at a level close to the Coal Board's latest offer, will cost an additional \$420 million. It clearly breaches the "so-

cial contract," under which the government is appealing to workers to demand more than their rise in the cost of living. And work in many other industries are wa to follow suit.

Queen encourages thrift

The Queen, meanwhile, a woman in her own right — receives \$720,000 a year tax-free; 52,000 acres of estates belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster — has put refurbishing her country home Sandringham and is encouraging thrift in all departments of the household.

With all its splendor, monarchy still cheaper than a presidency: advocates say. Liberal leader Jer Thorpe maintains the royal household costs less than the British Embassy in Paris.

*Setback for energy plan

Continued from Page 1

A number of Atlantic states, led by the state of Maine, claim — in the case now before the Supreme Court — that their original colonial charters grant them sovereignty over the continental shelf beyond the traditional three-mile limit.

Earlier Supreme Court rulings have denied state control beyond the three-mile limit, the "colonial charter" concept, however, did not arise in those cases. A special master appointed by the High Court to study the Atlantic states' claim has found for federal government ownership. But the court itself has yet to rule.

An official of the state of Louisiana, meanwhile, whose offshore waters bristle with oil rigs, said Thursday it was time for Atlantic states to start contributing their share to solving U.S. energy problems by opening their waters to exploration.

Louisiana's objectives

"We in Louisiana," said Ray T. Sutton, state Commissioner of Conservation, "are doing our part to meet the national energy crisis. But we can no longer go it alone. We simply ask that other coastal areas begin to do their part."

Opposition to Atlantic drilling stems from environmentalists, who fear pollution and oil-spill damage to beaches, wetlands, and wildlife, and from state governments, which demand a larger voice in the planning process.

Production of offshore oil requires port, pipeline, and often refinery facilities on shore. Construction of such complexes, the states claim,

would have major impact on land and cities and should be decided local, not federal, authorities. State governments also demand share in royalties from what leasing does take place.

*Rockefeller: 'domestic Kissinger'

Continued from Page 1

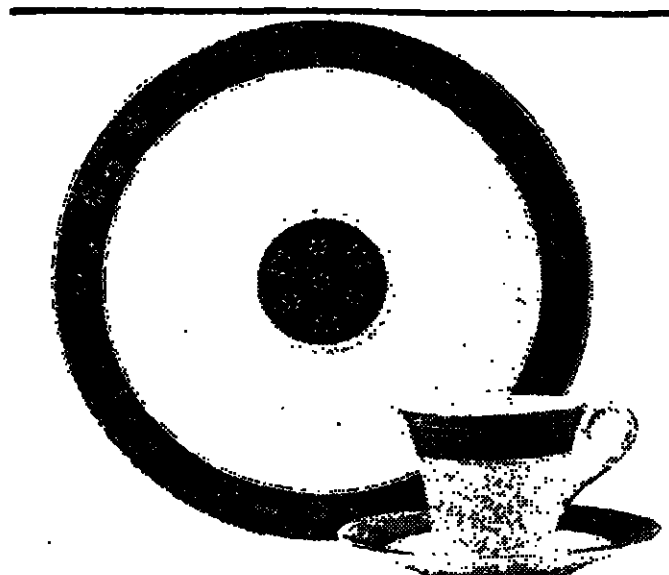
But — at this point, anyway — appears that Mr. Ford intends to give Mr. Rockefeller somewhat of a hand, with the idea that by so doing will be able to fully utilize the domestic-related expertise of his Vice-President.

Mr. Hartmann underscored the trust of the President in the Vice President and said this close relationship between the two men was based on the President's intention to delegate these responsibilities.

Even the recruiting post

By the Associated Press

San Francisco
Interservice rivalry is displayed two billboards on opposite corners here. One is for the Army, showing large group of smiling soldiers. Across the street the other billboard depicts one Marine with the caption "Quality, Not Quantity."



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What Is Gardens for All?

Gardens for All began 3 years ago, in Burlington, Vermont. It is a non-profit educational and counselling organization of concerned citizens whose objectives are to promote gardening with emphasis on "Community Gardening"—by making available the land, and the know-how, to everyone who wants to garden.

Gallup Survey Shows 30 Million People Would Like To Have A Garden—But many don't have the land to have one! Three years ago, in 1972 at Burlington, Vermont, Gardens for All with the cooperation of the City Park Department, organized a community garden program. That first year there were 40 gardens. The next year there were more than 400 gardens located at 16 different sites throughout the city. In 1974 over 700 gardens grew at 23 separate sites, each having its own volunteer project leader.

Many organizations are now involved in addition to the Burlington Park Department, including churches, schools, service clubs, housing projects, business firms and industrial plants, the University of Vermont and the Extension Service, as well as neighborhood groups. There has been an out-pouring of volunteer effort and donated land, making it possible to keep the average charge for the gardens down to \$10 each per season. Some of the gardeners contribute more, while some who cannot afford that much contribute less. Some gardeners take two or more of the 25' x 30' plots.

Average Harvest Per Plot over \$250

Results have been very good for all concerned. The gardeners and project leaders have had a most satisfying experience. Old and young have been brought together. Summer friendships last throughout the year. Hundreds of new gardeners have learned from the more experienced. Idle land has been made productive. Important quantities of good food have been preserved for winter use.

And Burlington is by no means alone, although community gardening is probably further ahead there than anywhere else. Ever since the Liberty Garden days of World War I, and perhaps before, there has been community gardening in this country. Then there was the great Victory Garden surge of World War II days. The Cleveland school system has been teaching and promoting community gardening for more than 50 years. The Fenway Community Gardens in Boston have been flourishing ever since their Victory Garden start.

But the current community gardening boom now sweeping the whole country will far, far exceed anything heretofore seen as there would seem to be nothing but an increased need from now on as a consequence of developing worldwide food shortages, and continuing inflation, as well as for other compelling social and environmental reasons.

What Does GFA Do To Promote Gardening?

Because Gardens for All has become a national clearing house for the exchange of gardening information and "know-how," especially having to do with community gardening...

We supply news material on the subject, which is in great demand, to magazines, newspapers, radio and television.

We have published a **Community Gardening Procedure Manual**, based on the experience of hundreds of projects, which is available to any group who wants to know how to start a community garden. It tells how to get the land donated, how to find the gardeners, volunteer helpers, how to get tools, supplies and services donated and how to raise the necessary funds.

The **Beginners Guide To Gardening**, published by Gardens for All, is the easy-to-understand and easy-to-follow guide for the beginning gardener. We guarantee it to be the next best thing to having an experienced gardener at your side.

Gardens for All Newsletter, reports on the programs and projects of this non-profit organization. It is sent free to contributors to GFA.

Newspaper Ads—tell the Gardens for All story. With your help and support, we will run this same advertisement in every major newspaper in the country. Your contribution will be multiplied many times over to help gardening happen in as many places as possible and just as quickly as possible.

**WHY
Gardens for All
can accomplish so much
for so many**

To Increase the World's Food Supply

As population continues to increase and as the cost of producing food increases due to increasing energy and other costs, more and more millions of people are malnourished; many of them actually starving. We constantly see their suffering on the television screen and know there is no question but what we must make every

effort to grow and export food to meet the need. Already more than 32,000,000 households in this country have at least a small vegetable garden. (Gallup Survey 1974). Millions more gardens will help. Better and bigger gardens will help. These are the primary goals of Gardens for All.

To Help Fight Inflation

No prices are more responsive to demand and supply than food prices. A little less than is needed causes prices to jump. A little more than is needed causes prices to fall. No one expects vegetable gardening to supply a large percentage of all food needs in the near future, but vegetable gardening on a large enough scale by millions and millions of households, for summer consumption and winter supplies, can be enough to affect food prices. There just isn't anything else which so many people can do which will so directly affect the price of food, which is a major factor in inflation. The importance of the part which Gardens for All can play in this fight against inflation is clear. President Ford, through Sylvia Porter, has asked Gardens for All to expand its activities as quickly and as broadly as possible.

To Help Solve the Unemployment Problem

It is bad enough to be out of work and to have income stop, destroying the family's economic base, but perhaps even worse is what idleness does to the spirit. Gardening is not a year round activity except in the South, but it does carry through at least seven months of the year in most parts of the country. Even in deep winter there is the starting and growing of plants indoors, with the promise and hope of better times to come. Quite possibly there will be wide-spread "job sharing." There are more than 80,000,000 people with jobs now and some 6,000,000 without. If the 80,000,000 would work 5% less of the time, a great many of the 6,000,000 could have most of a job. Gardening and the otherwise productive use of home time could go a long way to make up the loss of income for those who shared their jobs. Again, the important role which Gardens for All can play is clear.

To Help Create A Better Environment

More gardening, more green and growing things can mean more beauty and grace for our cities, towns and villages. The intensive cultural methods of gardening, as contrasted with large scale farming, nurture and improve the soil. There is more opportunity to practice composting, mulching and the growing of green manure crops. Soil erosion is avoided. Dangerous pesticides are either not used at all or are carefully handled. Food grown and used at home does not have to be transported hundreds or thousands of energy consuming and polluting miles. Gardens for All—what better goal for conservationists, environmentalists and land use planners?

To Help A Great Many People To Have Happier Lives—Especially the Lonely, the Elderly and the Young

There are many, many benefits of gardening for those of all ages and both sexes, but there are many special benefits of community gardening. People are brought together. Friendships are made. Beginners learn from the more experienced, with life long interests and good work habits being formed. The results of one's own creative efforts are directly and satisfyingly realized. The elderly or otherwise retired or unoccupied can be productive, taking pride and peace of mind in being useful. Incomes are importantly stretched in these times of inflation which hit hardest at those with fixed incomes. Support for and contributions to Gardens for All can mean a very great deal to a great many people.

Here Is How You Can Help And Participate

As an Individual or member of an Organization, a Public Official or Educator, a Business Person or Experienced Gardener...

Whatever your occupation, you can help get another Community Gardening project growing in your area. Service Clubs, Churches, Boy Scouts have organized projects, as have city officials and teachers. Business and industry have provided company land for community gardens. If you are an experienced gardener, you can help teach, coach and guide beginning gardeners in a project near your home.

Our Goal Is Millions More Gardens— Your Contribution Can Make This Possible!

Your contribution of time and effort will be multiplied many times over because of the great amount of volunteer work and the generous donations of land, services and tools to Gardens for All.

If you cannot give of your time, you can still be most helpful by contributing money to help Community Gardens grow and achieve our millions more gardens goal in 1975. Your reward will be great in personal satisfaction, knowing that you have helped so importantly to feed the world's hungry, to fight inflation, to create a better environment and enable many people to live happier lives. Your contribution is tax deductible. Please mail it with the coupon.



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GARDENERS—
Here is the
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Fewer Koreans vote to endorse Park rule

Seoul President Park Chung Hee Thursday termed a referendum endorsement of his policies "a valuable decision on the part of the people." But the returns from Wednesday's balloting showed a



President Park

drop of more than 20 percent in public support for his authoritarian rule.

The government said returns from 98 percent of the ballots cast in Wednesday's referendum showed 9,710,569 in favor of President Park's major policies, 3,328,739 opposed, and 231,523 ballots invalid.

About 80 percent of those eligible voted, so the total in favor of the President represented about 58 percent of the 16.7 million electorate. This was a sizable drop from the results of the 1972 referendum which endorsed Mr. Park's revision of the Constitution to prolong his hold on the presidency and enlarge his powers. The vote in his favor then was 12,863,468, or more than 80 percent of the electorate, with 1,087,965 opposed and a 90 percent turnout.

White House mulls end of GI school benefits

Washington White House officials are proposing an elimination of GI education benefits for future veterans and are asking the Pentagon what impact this would have on enlistments and military education.

Odel W. Vaughn, deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration, said the White House proposal was made in connection with a VA request that President Ford declare an end to the Vietnam wartime period.

Such a presidential declaration would immediately cut off such benefits as pensions and burial allowances, for

which only wartime veterans are eligible.

Limiting education benefits for peacetime veterans would be similar to action taken after World War II and the Korean war. However, when the Vietnam-era GI education bill was enacted it was made retroactive to provide benefits for those peacetime veterans who served between Korea and Vietnam.

Any cutoff of education benefits would not affect anyone now eligible, veterans or those on active duty. It would affect only people joining the military after the cutoff date.

Kuwait withdraws from bond management

New York The Kuwait International Investment Company has withdrawn as co-manager of two coming bond issues because a Jewish-run European investment banker, Lazard Freres & Co., was among those in the syndicates, it was confirmed Thursday.

A Paris spokesman for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, & Smith Securities Underwriter Ltd., the other co-manager in the \$75 million bond offerings, confirmed the Kuwaiti withdrawal.

Both the Paris spokesman and a New York Merrill Lynch official said the bond offerings would be priced as scheduled next Tuesday.

The offerings are a \$50 million government of Mexico issue and a \$25 million bond to be floated by Volvo, the Swedish carmaker. Both have "scores of companies" backing them in syndicate, the Merrill Lynch spokesman said. Lazard Freres is among companies and banks listed on an Arab blacklist of firms considered friends of Israel with no parallel economic ties to Arab states.

British union leaders accept new coal offer

London Leaders of Britain's 270,000 coal miners accepted a new wage offer from the state-run National Coal Board Thursday which is well above wage guidelines set by the Labour government.

The deal, giving members of the National Union of Mineworkers pay rises of about one-third, averts the threat of a crippling pit strike similar to

the one last winter that toppled the Conservative government of Edward Heath. Union leaders will recommend the miners accept the offer. It will cost the coal board \$437 million.

U.S. sees little effect from Iran rial shift

Tehran, Iran Iran has cut its currency loose from the dollar, but Washington officials doubt that the action will mean any change in the price of Iranian oil.

The Central Bank of Iran announced Wednesday that the value of Iran's currency, the rial, will now be pegged to the International Monetary Fund's new "paper gold" called the "special drawing right," or SDR.

Proxmire raps Hills appointment

Washington Even before the White House word was officially out Thursday that Carla Anderson Hills would be nominated as secretary of housing and urban



Mrs. Carla Hills

development, the rumored appointment drew an immediate critic in Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin.

Describing the Justice Department lawyer as able and intelligent, the Senator included former HUD Secretary James T. Lynn in his assertion that neither of the two has "known qualifications, experience, or background" for the HUD post.

If confirmed, Mrs. Hills would become the third woman in American history to hold a Cabinet post. All have been named at roughly 20-year intervals. In 1933, Frances Perkins was appointed secretary of labor; while in 1953 Oveta Culp Hobby was named secretary of health, education, and

welfare. At the Justice Department, where Mrs. Hills has served as assistant attorney general in charge of the civil division since last April, she has a reputation as an excellent administrator.

East, West again locked over troop reductions

Vienna NATO and the Soviet bloc faced a new impasse in troop-reduction negotiations Thursday, when the West rejected a communist demand for an immediate military manpower freeze in central Europe.

Western diplomats said the seven-nation Warsaw Pact sought to legalize existing imbalances which gave the communist alliance a 20 percent manpower advantage in the key-central area.

The communist proposal produced the latest in a series of deadlock situations in the 16-month negotiations, which have so far achieved no tangible results.

Kissinger tries to shift blame, Stevenson says

Washington Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson III (D) of Illinois said Thursday Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is trying to blame Congress for his own foreign-policy mistakes.

He called Mr. Kissinger "the architect of national decline" and said his personal diplomacy is threatening to make the United States "a pitiful, helpless giant."

In a statement in the Congressional Record, Senator Stevenson said Secretary Kissinger has left promises

everywhere in the world, "along with cash, credits, nuclear reactors, and arms." He called it "a dangerous method for the conduct of a great power's affairs."

Thailand picks new prime minister

Bangkok, Thailand After 17 days of hard political bargaining and a stormy meeting of its newly elected Parliament, Thailand finally has a new prime minister, writes Monitor correspondent Daniel Southard.



Seni Pramot

The choice of the Parliament was Seni Pramot, a pro-Western aristocrat who would be considered a staunch conservative in many countries, but who is viewed by many in Thailand as a middle-of-the-road politician. Mr. Seni won over Gen. Chatichai Choonhavan on a 133-to-52 vote.

The jubilant Mr. Seni was expected to be officially appointed prime minister by King Bhumibol Adulyadej on Saturday.

While now only in the formative stage, the Cabinet is likely to be based on a minority coalition of parties which few observers expect to last much more than a year.

MINI-BRIEFS

Japan-Soviet thorn

Japan rejected Thursday a Soviet proposal for the conclusion of a J. Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. Foreign Ministry sources in Tokyo said the government wants peace treaty first. The Soviet Union not sign a peace treaty with Japan following World War II. However, the Kremlin has been occupying four islands north of Japan since the war, creating bitter disputes between the two countries.

Common Market accord

The European Common Market agreed Thursday in Brussels on a package of farm price rises and measures, raising guaranteed farm prices by an average of about 10 percent for the coming year.

Pakistan boycott

The Pakistan National Assembly adjourned indefinitely Wednesday Islamabad after opposition parties announced they would boycott sessions in protest against emergency detention powers assumed by the government following the assassination of Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherp. Home Minister for Northwest Frontier province.

Bangladesh loan

The United States has signed an agreement in Dacca to lend Bangladesh \$30 million to help buy fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 500,000 metric tons.

Kennedy case shut

FBI director Clarence M. Kelley Wednesday the FBI will not reopen investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. His comment, made after a news conference during a visit to Dallas quoted in the Dallas Times Herald.

World trade talks

The Tokyo round of talks on free world trade will be held in March-April, the 90 nations taking part in talks decided in Geneva Thursday.

★ Mideast accord prospects rise

Continued from Page 1

On the Israeli side, the documents to be signed presumably would state willingness to withdraw from the Abu Rudeis oil fields or the Mitla and Giddi passes, or both.

And the Egyptians might agree to let the United Nations forces occupy the evacuated territory for an extended period. The Egyptians under these circumstances would not take over the passes from the Israelis.

But what other steps might be taken by the Egyptians poses the most difficult question for Dr. Kissinger and President Sadat. It is this that motivated a senior American official to call these the "most difficult negotiations we have had."

Quiet arrangements possible

The Secretary of State is believed to be thinking of some de facto arrangements between Israel and Egypt of a nature similar to those quietly developed since 1967 between Israel and Jordan.

Between these two countries tourists now can move with a minimum of complications, while Arabs with special permits go back and forth between Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The basic reason for encouragement is that Dr. Kissinger has found a willingness on both sides to take interim steps, and this is in line with the need of a United States concerned about a renewed war and oil embargo.

John Cooley cables from Beirut: Leaks from diplomatic sources leave the impression here and in Damascus that Secretary Kissinger will try to achieve a new Syria-Israeli accord on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from three hills dominating the town of Quneitra (from which the Israelis withdrew last summer). While Secretary Kissinger was in Damascus Thursday, Abu Leila, deputy leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDF), was shot fatally. This organization, led by Nayef Hawatmeh, supports Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in being ready to participate in the Geneva peace conference — if the PLO is invited to it.

Palestinian sources in Damascus feared the murder might touch off intense warfare between Arafat supporters and the so-called "rejection front," which opposes all compromise with Israel and whose leader, George Habbash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) recently said he would do all in his power to provoke a new Arab-Israeli war.

★ Car-free life shows profit

Continued from Page 1

Public-transit ridership rose for the first time in more than a decade last year.

Mr. Rottenberg, meanwhile, bicycles his children to school every morning. And, fortunately, the family lives within one block of the Penn Central railroad station, the Greyhound bus terminal, five car-rental agencies, eight bus routes, and a cab stop. Travel expenses are only half that of owning the old Chevy, Mr. Rottenberg says.

Travel costs cut

George and Benita Gray cut their travel costs from \$264 a month to \$100 a month when they sold their Jeep and sedan for a car-free life in downtown Sacramento, Calif.

"If we had kept the car, I doubt we would have met our neighbors," says Mr. Gray, an urban planner for the state.

The extra cash was spent for a son's college education and two bicycles. Small errands are only a walk away, and weekend trips by rented car to San Francisco and Lake Tahoe give the Grays more flexibility, they insist.

About 20 percent of American households already do without an automobile, the U.S. Census Bureau reports, and those who recently joined that group say shifting gears to a carless life can affect more than income.

Liberation group formed

"The burning need that sends a housewife who owns a car rushing out into her driveway — the forgotten bottle of seasoning, the newspaper that wasn't bought — I must ignore," says home-keeper Edith Pearlman, who, after banishing her car, organized a "Pedestrian Liberation" group in Brookline, Mass.

"I forget the news and read a novel. This obligatory insouciance is relaxing," she said.

Another Brookline resident, Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, forsaked his 1967 Valiant to his wife, and daily rides Boston mass transit while using only state cars and rented cars for transport.

Over the long haul, urban specialists forecast less ownership of second and third cars — with the advent of 60-cent gasoline and other high car costs.

★ Turkish-Cyprus state meaning

Continued from Page 1

To make the decision more palatable to outsiders, and presumably Greek and Greek Cypriot opinion, the proclamation said the ultimate aim of the Turkish Cypriots was a federal arrangement with an autonomous Greek Cypriot state in the Greek Cypriot part of the island.

In Ankara, Turkish Premier Said Irmak said the move was not directed against the independence of Cyprus. "There was no question," he added, "of partitioning the island" or uniting the Turkish part of the island with Turkey and the Greek part with Greece.

In Athens, Greek Government officials declined comment for the time being.

In London, Foreign Office officials said the Turkish Cypriot proclamation was under study.

Strategic rivalries

Ever since Cyprus became independent, the island has been torn between the Greek Cypriot community's determination to ensure Greek cultural and political predominance and Turkey's determination to keep veto power over whatever happened on Cyprus. (The island is 500 miles from Athens but only 40 miles from Turkey's southern coast.) The Turkish landings last summer were to that end — and to ensure that Turkey would never be faced with the possibility of Cyprus uniting with Greece.

But what happens on Cyprus never can be kept an exclusively Greek-Turkish affair because of the strategic rivalries of the superpowers in the eastern Mediterranean. Turkey, a member of NATO, controls the Dardanelles, through which the Soviet Black Sea fleet reaches the Mediterranean and the oceans of the world. Anything that weakens this Turkish hold on the Dardanelles is thus to Soviet advantage.

Something for Moscow?

So it follows that if Turkey gets into trouble with the rest of the world over its policy on Cyprus, Moscow might think it has something to gain. Greeks and Greek Cypriots already feel betrayed by the West because the West has not prevented Turkey from militarily occupying nearly half of Cyprus.

Proclamation of the new separate Turkish-Cypriot state will add to that sense of betrayal. And both in Greece and among the Greek Cypriot community on Cyprus are Communists willing to be troublemakers on Moscow's bidding.



مذاكرات



Reaping the harvest in the plains of the Midwest

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Mankind's need to cooperate on essentials

MANAGING OUR PLANET

Pattern for survival

World government is still a Utopian dream. But within men's reach today is a global cooperation on essentials. And behind the world's frequent criticism of the United States, men everywhere look to it to set an example and come up with new ideas.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London The scene was the ballroom of a London hotel. Sir Christopher Soames, member of the nine-nation European Commission, was on the podium answering questions from about 200 Conservative Party workers on how to promote the cause of Europe in Britain — how to persuade British voters that they should remain in the European Economic Community instead of "pulling up the drawbridge" and going it alone.

A questioner, an intense-looking figure in the back row, stood up. "Many people I talk to feel that, after hundreds of years of glorious national existence, we've had to swallow our pride and eat frogs legs," he said. "They see joining Europe as a surrender of sovereignty and an abdication of national pride. How do you answer such people?"

Nations reluctant

"What do you mean by sovereignty?" Sir Christopher shot back. "Isn't it the ability to influence events that really matter to us? The European Community is a reality, and what it does will affect us critically, whether we are inside or outside. Would we have more influence inside the community, or outside it? I would rather have a goodly share of reality than the whole of an illusion."

Sir Christopher was enthusiastically applauded. Yet in world relations, national sovereignty remains one of the most sensitive spoken and unspoken issues. Nations do not easily accept the notion of limits being placed on their independence, on their freedom of action. When the oil crisis erupted in late

1973, the spokesman of one oil-consuming country declared, "We shall bear all sacrifices to preserve our independence. Independence is our most sacred heritage in the very foundation of our nation."

Freedom limited

Who was speaking: the representative of some former colony? Yes, but that former colony was the United States. Despite the spokesman's 'brave' words, the oil crisis brought home to Americans the fact that the actions of a few militarily insignificant Middle Eastern countries had placed important constraints on the freedom of action even of the mightiest nation on earth. In one important field, for a certain space of time, American independence was limited.

Smaller countries find their freedom limited in many more fields. And so do poorer ones. The increasing preference of American, European, and Japanese consumers for meat has driven up the price of grain for the underdeveloped countries. A West German decision to revalue the mark in order to bring imports down and fight inflation forced neighboring Austria and the Netherlands to do the same.

But the concept of national sovereignty dies hard. There was a time when individuals did not look much beyond their families, or villages, or tribes. The nation was a more embracing concept, and many nation-states, in the course of their development, helped forward the growth of democracy, of concepts of human dignity and of equality under the law.

Scarcities self-induced

Because there was no authority to enforce worldwide the law that nation-states enforced on their citizens, war was accepted as a means of solving conflicts among nations, until the devastation of World War II showed that mankind could not survive without finding better ways.

Many of the scarcities the richer nations face today are self-induced.

Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, suggests that the United States could save \$25 billion a year in scarce materials and skilled labor by reducing the weight of cars to 3,500 pounds each.

Mihailo Mesarovic and Eduard Pestel, in their book "Mankind at the Turning Point," point out that if every nation now on earth were to use oil at the same extravagant per capita rate as the developed nations, "entire world reserves would be used up by 1982."

"If we knowingly consume less energy, if we deliberately own fewer goods, if we consciously simplify our lives just a little so that others may have only the minimal goods and food to be alive, then what, really, will happen to our standard of living?" they ask. "Won't the standard — the moral standard — really rise?"

"We are not the developed world; we are actually the overdeveloped world," they conclude.

Redistribution factor

It is not too difficult for the individual to make the kind of sacrifice Mesarovic and Pestel call for. What is much more of a feat is to ensure that the money, energy,

goods, and food thus saved are in fact redistributed in such a way that they reach the needy. Some people would say that as long as the nation-state remains in its present form, the task is well-nigh impossible. The nation-state appears at the same time as the basic unit of international cooperation and the greatest obstacle to effective international cooperation.

World government, for the time being, is not practical. But it should be possible for nations to cooperate on essentials without being distracted by uninformed, emotional, backlash appeals to national sovereignty.

This series has explored the major problems the developed nations must face up to if they are to work out an effective pattern for survival. They must surmount the population-food crisis, even though this crisis seems to be going on "out there," in Bangladesh or India, instead of in their own homes. Their own survival demands this.

Cooperation important

They must discover how to cooperate with newly rich oil-producing countries for their own advantage and that of the producers. The alternative is the wrecking of the global economic system. Cooperation is usually seen in terms of recycling the oil producers' dollars: but it is primarily a process of bringing out new human resources — literacy, education, social services, technical and managerial skills. It is integrating the oil producers into the world economic system in such a way that they feel the system works for them, that the rules are not all framed in the board rooms of Wall Street or the City of London.

The developed countries must also come to grips with the whole question of economic growth. Is the scarcity they face a running out of resources or a winding down of ideas?

One country, China, so far seems to have found workable solutions to the problems of maximizing scarce resources, increasing food production, and curbing population. Is the Chinese model applicable to other countries mounting the ladder of economic growth?

Mutual recriminations?

Citizens of the developed countries may react with horror to the very notion. Let them ask themselves, what other workable model have they been able to supply their underdeveloped brethren?

This is an area in which it is all too easy for rich and poor countries to flee into mutual recriminations, garbished on both sides with brave assertions of national sovereignty. But the fate of the rich is bound up with that of the poor, because the world economic system is not easily divisible. So does one supinely wait for Armageddon, or continue with business as usual like the Europeans of the Middle Ages, unaware of the "black death" creeping up on them from the East?

A more hopeful course was offered by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in an interview last October with James Reston of the New York Times. Dr. Kissinger has frequently been disparaged for being too activist, for putting forward program after program, all bearing the stamp, "Made in the

U.S.A." But he is also acknowledged to be one of the few statesmen of world standing who is not afraid to take a global view, a view of what ought to be that is essentially moral, while placing each one of his daily, pragmatic, step-by-step actions into this overall framework.

'Instinctive rebellion'

"There is," Dr. Kissinger said, "an almost instinctive rebellion in America against the pragmatic aspect of foreign policy that is security-oriented, that achieves finite objectives, that seeks to settle for the best attainable, rather than for the best."

"On the other hand," he continued, "there is a strain in America which is curiously extremely relevant to this world. We are challenged by the huge problems, peace and war, energy, food, and we have a real belief in interdependence — it is not just a slogan."

"The solution of these problems really comes quite naturally to Americans — first, because they believe that every problem is solvable; secondly, because they are at ease with redoing the world, and the old frontier mentality really does find an expression, and even the old idealism finds a way to express itself."

As an American who, in his own words, "missed the Mayflower by 300 years," Dr. Kissinger is entitled to his idealism about a country that was founded by the deliberate will of its citizens, on the proposition that "all men are created equal," with a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Appreciation found

This series is not specifically about America, rather it is about the problems of the rich industrial nations as a whole, including America. But one cannot travel for long throughout the world without sensing everywhere — along with envy, resentment, and frustration over what America could be and has not been — a real appreciation of that which America still stands for in the hearts and minds of men, a longing for America to fulfill its role.

In America, most of the problems confronted by the developed nations appear in less-acute form than elsewhere — perhaps because it is most of a continent, perhaps because it is after all the richest country, the greatest producer of food, the biggest market on earth. Yet in terms of malaise, Americans seem to be suffering more than citizens of Italy or Japan accustomed to living on the knife edge of penury.

Is it not time for Americans, along with the heirs to the world's riches everywhere, to rediscover their own heritage? What are the things they really believe in, what can they willingly dispense with as excesses or dross, what is the gold that emerges from the refiner's fire?

World civilization as it stands is a structure founded on ideas, and on the application of these ideas to the resources at hand. Ideas, by their very nature, are limitless. There lies the reality, a goodly share of which, to paraphrase Sir Christopher, is worth more than "the whole of an illusion."

Last of a five-part series

Oman looks to West for military support

Sultan feels threatened by South Yemen, which backs insurgency in Dhofar

By the Associated Press

Muscat, Oman
Two American military experts are teaching Arab soldiers how to fire wire-guided antitank missiles in this small sultanate that lies along the world's most important oil-tanker lanes.
Iran is sending F-5 jets and anti-aircraft systems under a secret agreement guaranteeing Omani airspace. There are already more than 2,000 Iranian troops fighting a Communist-led insurgency in Oman's Dhofar Province with helicopter gunships and heavy artillery.
British officers lead Omani, Pakistani, and Indian troops. Royal Navy officers command Omani gunboats. British pilots fly Omani helicopters and Strikemaster jets. British Jaguar bombers are on the horizon.

Intervention welcomed

Sultan Qabus is the only Middle Eastern ruler who welcomes Western intervention, because he feels threatened by Marxist South Yemen, which actively supports the Soviet-backed insurgency in Dhofar. And anti-Communist powers are only too eager to help the sultan protect the western flank of the Hormuz Strait, their only access to the Persian Gulf. Two of its three deepwater tanker channels lie in Oman's territorial waters.

So far, the only apparent U.S. military presence are the two Department of Defense specialists instructing local troops in the use of newly purchased American TOW missiles.

Washington has also requested "limited use" of a British Royal Air Force base on the Omani island of Masira, which could become a strategic refueling facility for American reconnaissance planes in the Middle

East. Its 8,300-foot runway can handle the heaviest bombers flown today.

Accord reached

Sultan Qabus visited the United States late last year and reached an informal agreement with President Ford about strengthening his country's defenses.
U.S. diplomats here believe the British-trained ruler is under considerable pressure from several Cabinet ministers to diversify his arms purchases and end his heavy reliance on Britain. He is already reported interested in buying American jets.

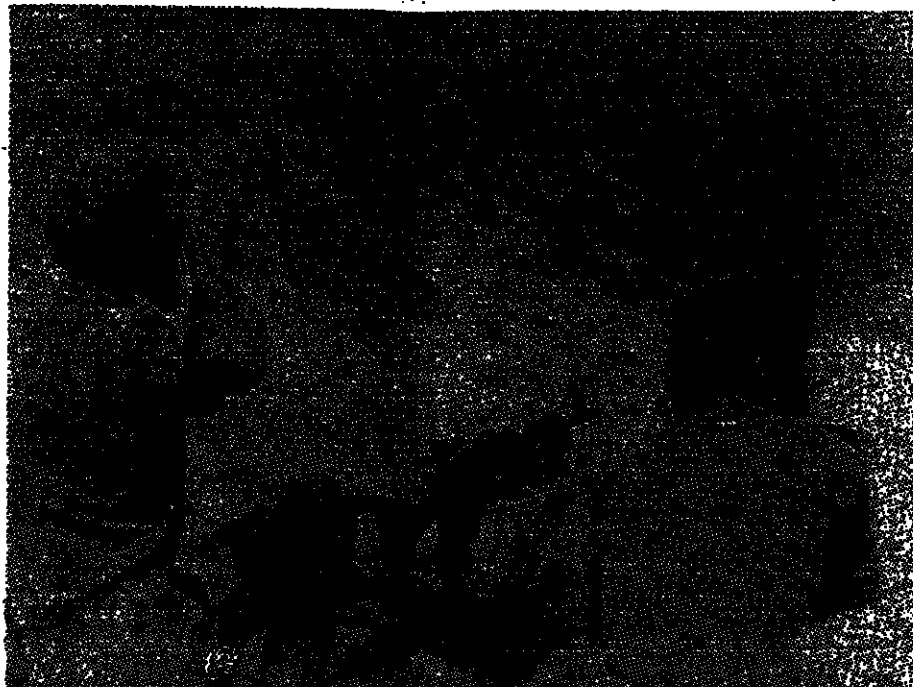
"U.S. Government policy is to support the continued role of the British here and let Oman rely on regional forces like the Iranians," said one diplomat. "But we would be happy to supplement Oman's traditional sources of military equipment."

The more sophisticated the hardware from the United States, the more likely it will have to be accompanied by U.S. advisers and instructors. Oman has only one trained Arab pilot, for example, and the sultan relies heavily on British and Iranian skills.

Airspace guaranteed

The Shah of Iran has guaranteed Oman's airspace and plans to station eight of his U.S.-made F-5 jets at the midway base in Dhofar. The Iranians are building a radar station in the center of the province, and Iranian anti-aircraft batteries are also guarding Omani and British installations.

Government sources said the Iranian F-5s will be operational by October. They will remain in Oman until 1977, when they are scheduled to be replaced by British Jaguar bombers equipped with American-made Harpoon air-to-sea missiles.



British-led Omani soldiers on guard

Oman has already signed an \$85 million contract for the 12 Jaguars. It is the first Arab country to order the Harpoon missile system, which has a 60-mile range and is primarily intended for air strikes against enemy shipping.

Maj. Gen. Timothy Creasey, the outgoing British commander of the sultan's armed forces, claims great progress has been made in "Omanization" of the Army. But he conceded: "The more Oman goes for sophisticated weapons, the more Oman is committing itself to an expatriate presence."

Manpower raised

Some of General Creasey's senior officers expect the British presence to remain for at least another decade, excluding any new military purchases planned by the sultan.

Japanese recession jolts newest employees

By the Associated Press

Tokyo
Thousands of high school and college students hired by big Japanese companies for future jobs are being laid off temporarily, or fired, even before they start working.

They are victims of the mounting recession, which also is striking at Japan's tradition of lifetime employment.

The students originally were expected to join companies in April, but only if the economy was in good shape. Now they have been told "to wait at home," a Japanese euphemism which means they get an average monthly payment of about 60 percent of their starting salary while waiting. Those discharged outright before they ever started to work, however, get nothing except a small compensation settlement.

Although the number of such cases is believed relatively low compared with other industrial nations, such layoffs or terminations are a drastic change in Japanese business practice. It long has been an established policy here that once an employee is hired he normally remains with that employer until retirement.
During boom times Japanese businesses conducted hard-sell campaigns on school campuses and at student lodging places to lure employees, but not now.

'Bad business'

The Japan Federation of Private Colleges reported recently that 314 out of an estimated 110,000 graduates of its 61 member schools so far have been told they will be laid off or fired even before starting work.

The Nichiro Fishery Company, a major fishing and processing company, announced it would fire all 49 college graduates whom it had said it

would hire. "We can't afford them because of bad business," a spokesman said.

Hitachi, one of Japan's biggest electronics manufacturers, announced it would postpone for one month employing 2,000 new workers "for the first time in the company's history." Eight hundred of them are college graduates, officials said.

"We have already laid off about 70,000 workers with payment. Our assembly lines are partly closed down. We cannot train these young people under such a gloomy situation," a Hitachi spokesman said in an interview.

Japan Air Lines, one of the most popular companies among students, announced that 297 newly hired women college graduates would wait until November to start working. "And we shall not hire anybody for the next year," a JAL spokesman added.

Temporary employment

A similar tight policy toward newly recruited staff also hit Sony Corporation, a leading electronics manufacturer. It announced that starting salaries for the new employees would be pegged at last year's level despite a 24 percent rise in the consumer price index in 1974.

Some students have had to find part-time jobs or temporary employment to live on. Some said they were going to "repeat" the senior college grade in hopes the economy might recover next year. Some other wealthy students have elected to go to postgraduate schools.

"These unlucky youths had to suffer at the very moment they were starting off in the outer society because of somebody else's fault," said an official of the Private College Federation. "It's not fair. Industry must establish stable employment policies."

Israels letzte Hoffnung

Tiefe Besorgnis ergreift die jüdische Gemeinde in der ganzen Welt. Sie wurde durch die Ereignisse im Nahen Osten hervorgerufen und bedarf der verständnisvollen Aufmerksamkeit eines jeden.

Die quälende Unruhe hat ihren Grund in der zunehmenden Besorgnis über Israels Verwundbarkeit, denn die Araber drängen darauf, daß die Israelis weitere Streitkräfte aus den gegenwärtig von ihnen besetzten Gebieten abziehen. Die ernste Frage beschäftigt das jüdische Denken: Werden die Araber Israel ins Meer treiben, sobald sie ihr Land wieder zurückerhalten haben, das sie vor 1967 besaßen? Ist das der Anfang vom Ende des zionistischen Traumes?

Es ist erschütternd und beunruhigend, einige der Argumente zu lesen und zu hören, die nun über die Lippen prominenter Juden kommen. Die bekannte Historikerin Barbara Tuchman meint, daß der Antisemitismus wieder seinen Kopf erhebe, da die Welt den Juden die Schuld an der Ölkrise in der Welt gebe. Sie schreibt in einem etwas bitteren Ton:

„Die Forderung, daß Israel Konzessionen mache, wird immer lauter: an Ägypten soll es den Mittel- und Gidi-paß sowie die Ölfelder im Sinai abgeben; an Syrien die Golanhöhen; an die palästinensische Befreiungsfront (PLO) das Westufer; und es soll Jerusalem hergeben, um König Faisal zufriedenzustellen. Und warum nicht danach die Souveränität überhaupt aufgeben und mit Yassir Arafat einen demokratischen Staat teilen?“

So erschien auch kürzlich in der New York Times eine ganzseitige Anzeige der zionistischen Organisation in Amerika, in der es hieß: „Israel droht immer noch die völlige Vernichtung durch seine das Ziel verfolgenden Feinde.“ Die Anzeige legt den Gedanken nahe, daß Israel „um sein Leben kämpfe“.

Diese Befürchtungen und Warnrufe werden dadurch geschürt, daß sich ein langsamer Wandel in der öffentlichen Meinung Amerikas vollzieht. Heutzutage wird in den Nachrichten der Konflikt zwischen den Arabern und den Israelis mit weniger pro-israelischer Parteilichkeit behandelt, ja es werden sogar Stimmen laut, daß sich, mit einigen Einschränkungen, ein Rückzug Israels zu seinen Grenzen vor 1967 nicht vermeiden lasse. Auch Kongressabgeordnete sprechen sich jetzt für eine frühzeitige Anpassung Israels aus. Selbst Präsident Ford hat öffentlich erklärt, daß die Verpflichtungen Amerikas Israel gegenüber nicht unbegrenzt seien.

So mag die politische Strömung in den USA eine neue Richtung einschlagen.

Aber es geht hier nicht um Israels Existenzrecht. Es steht außer Frage, daß die USA sich weiterhin für einen starken und unabhängigen jüdischen Staat einsetzen werden. Die massive amerikanische Militär- und Wirtschaftshilfe, die Israel zufließt, zeugt dafür, daß das amerikanische Volk jener Verpflichtung treu bleibt.

Und mit ebendieser Frage, nämlich

das Weiterbestehen Israels zu sichern, befaßt sich nun die amerikanische Diplomatie. Washington und auch Tel Aviv sind sich bewußt, daß Israel keine Alternative hat, wie schmerzhaft weitere Rückzüge für die Israelis auch sein mögen. Es ist besser, den dornigen Weg des Kompromisses zu gehen — und das bald —, anstatt es zu einer Konfrontation mit der arabischen Welt kommen zu lassen, die immer mächtiger und immer entschlossener wird, ihre Gebiete zurückzugewinnen, wenn nötig mit Gewalt.

Amerika läßt es nicht an Mitgefühl für Israel fehlen, wenn es nun diesen schweren, doch unvermeidlichen Schritt unternehmen muß. Auch hält Amerika nicht mit der Verurteilung der mörderischen Greuelstaten zurück, die von arabischen Terroristenorganisationen begangen wurden und die verständlicherweise zu den Besorgnissen der Israelis um die Zukunft beitragen. Aus diesem Grunde werden die Amerikaner starke Garantien zur Sicherheit Israels in einem endgültigen Friedensvertrag anstreben und fordern.

Wenn auch der Frieden mit einem großen Risiko für Israel verbunden sein mag, das Wagnis eines Krieges könnte ihm einen tödlichen Schlag versetzen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 4. Februar.]

Bolivia accuses Cuba in scheme

By the Associated Press

La Paz, Bolivia
Bolivia's former under-secretary of commerce claims that Cuba schemed with Chile and Peru to give landlocked Bolivia an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Juan Pereira Florio, in an article published by the newspaper *Presencia*, said Cuba advocated the sea outlet in exchange for Bolivia's conversion to a socialist republic. The plan was advanced during the leftist military government of President Juan Jose Torres Gonzales. Mr. Pereira said, but was scuttled when Mr. Torres was overthrown by right-wing generals led by Hugo Banzer Suarez in August, 1971.

Mr. Pereira described the alleged Cuban project as an attempt to establish a leftist axis in Latin America that would extend from Havana to Chile through Bolivia and possibly include Peru.

Chile at the time was governed by Marxist President Salvador Allende Gossens, and President Juan Velasco Alvarado's military administration in Peru was shifting further to the left.

"Allende," Mr. Pereira wrote, "was ready to give Bolivia a corridor north of the city of Arica, including territory where the Arica-La Paz railroad passes through."

The location is in northern Chile beside the border with Peru and was part of the territory the Peruvians lost in the 1879-83 war of the Pacific. Both Bolivia and Peru lost large chunks of land to Chile in the war, and Bolivia became a landlocked nation.

Cattle abandoned in north Australia

By Reuter

Canberra
Thousands of cattle are being left to perish in northern Australia because there is no demand for meat, Parliament was told recently.

The northern development minister, Dr. Rex Patterson, said the cattle could not be slaughtered because of lack of demand both at home and overseas. In fact, they couldn't be given away, he added.

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L'Etat d'Israël -- son meilleur espoir

Un sentiment de profonde anxiété a commencé à étreindre la communauté juive mondiale. Il trouve son origine dans les événements du Moyen Orient et il appelle l'attention compatissante et la compréhension de tout le monde.

L'anxiété provient d'un souci grandissant au sujet de la vulnérabilité d'Israël devant la pression des Arabes pour que les forces israéliennes continuent à évacuer les territoires qu'ils occupent actuellement. Les juifs dissimulent en leur for intérieur cette grave question: les Arabes repousseront-ils Israël à la mer lorsqu'ils auront repris les territoires qu'ils possédaient avant 1967? Est-ce le commencement de la fin du rêve sioniste?

Il est navrant et troublant de lire et d'entendre quelques-uns des arguments avancés actuellement par des juifs éminents. Barbara Tuchman, l'historienne de renom, laisse entendre que l'antisémitisme dresse à nouveau sa tête tandis que le monde rejette sur les juifs la responsabilité de la crise mondiale du pétrole. Elle écrit avec quelque amertume:

« Il s'ensuit une demande croissante de concessions de la part d'Israël: le retour à l'Egypte des cols Mitla et Gidi, ainsi que des champs pétroliers du Sinai, le Golan à la Syrie, Jérusalem pour le bon plaisir du roi Faysal, la rive occidentale du Jourdain à l'Organisation de libération

de la Palestine (OLP). Après cela, pourquoi ne pas abandonner complètement sa souveraineté et partager un état démocratique avec Yassir Arafat? »

Dans le même ordre d'idées, toute une page de publicité de l'Organisation sioniste d'Amérique parue récemment dans le *New York Times* déclare qu'« Israël est encore menacé d'annihilation par ses ennemis convergents ». Il suggère qu'Israël « lutte pour son existence ».

Ces craintes et signes d'alarme se trouvent alimentés par les changements se produisant lentement dans l'opinion publique américaine. Les médias traitent aujourd'hui le conflit israélo-arabe dans un esprit partisan moins pro-israélien, allant jusqu'à l'obligation inévitable pour Israël de se retirer au-delà des frontières qu'elle occupait avant 1967, sous réserve de quelques modifications. Les membres du Congrès également commencent à parler ouvertement d'un compromis de la part des Israéliens à bref délai. Le président lui-même a déclaré publiquement que les engagements américains à l'égard d'Israël n'étaient pas illimités.

Il se peut que le climat politique intérieur soit ainsi en train de changer.

Mais le droit d'existence d'Israël n'est pas en jeu. Il n'y a pas de doute que les Etats-Unis continueront à apporter leur aide à un état juif fort

et indépendant. L'aide massive des Etats-Unis, à la fois militaire et économique, en faveur d'Israël est la preuve de la loyauté du peuple américain face à cet engagement.

C'est pourquoi la diplomatie américaine consacre maintenant ses efforts à assurer le maintien de l'Etat d'Israël. On reconnaît à Washington et même à Tel Aviv qu'aussi traumatisants que puissent être cependant d'autres retraits de la part d'Israël, il n'y a pas d'autre alternative. Il est préférable de prendre le chemin douloureux du compromis — et bientôt — que d'affronter un monde arabe toujours plus fort et déterminé à recouvrer ses territoires, par la force si besoin est.

Les Américains ne manquent pas de sympathie pour Israël face à cette perspective amère, mais inévitable. Ils ne manquent pas non plus de condamner les atrocités meurtrières perpétrées par les organisations terroristes arabes qui, cela se comprend, contribuent aux appréhensions d'Israël pour l'avenir. C'est pourquoi le peuple américain cherchera et demandera de solides garanties pour la sécurité d'Israël dans un règlement final pour la paix.

Si la paix peut entraîner de grands risques pour Israël, le risque de guerre pourrait lui être fatal.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le *Monitor* du 4 février, à la dernière page.]

تلا من انصح

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Depression ruled out

Duesseldorf, Germany—A general Western economic recovery isn't likely before the end of 1975 at the earliest and may not come until the second half of next year, Ludwig Poullain, chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, said today.

Mr. Poullain added, however, that he doesn't foresee a world depression — widespread drops in gross national product — but instead a period of stagnation accompanied by rising unemployment. He said that unlike the situation in the 1930s, central banks and governments now have the ability to avoid depression.

Pink slip? Keep cool!

Chicago—If austerity strikes your company and the pink slip hits your desk, don't "blow your cool." It could damage your career.

"An outburst of emotion is the worst response to a termination notice, no matter what your accomplishments or how long you have been with the company," advises Anthony D. Eastman, chairman of Eastman & Beaudine, Inc., an international executive search firm. "It accomplishes nothing and could adversely affect your long-range aspirations."

Credit cards sought

Hartford, Conn.—Savings banks in Connecticut are asking the General Assembly for authority to enter the credit-card business.

They want to compete with the commercial banks in the state that are affiliated with MasterCard.



By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

Most brokers won by later closing time

Later market closing to stay

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The 4 p.m. closing looks like it is here to stay on the New York Stock Exchange.

Nearly at the end of a six-month trial period, the later closing (formerly the market closed at 3:30) has gained acceptance by members since volume has picked up and brokerage operations finally are in the black.

The additional half-hour of trading also has contributed to volume records being broken, and 25 to 30 million share days are becoming more commonplace.

Of course, there are some members who still do not like the 4 p.m. closing, noting that it costs more to keep personnel around the extra 30 minutes and it has caused some problems for the late afternoon-evening newspapers.

But, even in the newspapers' case, a good stock market, observers note, draws interest to the financial pages and readers buy the paper to at least glance at late stock prices.

The late closing may well have contributed to a brighter broker profit picture, but the industry also was helped by two commission increases since September, 1973. The end result of both the commission increases and the late closing, according to the NYSE, was that broker profits for 1974 totaled \$48.8 million, compared with a loss of \$49 million a year ago, and 290 firms out of 425 reported profits for the fourth quarter of 1974.

Merrill Lynch, for example, reported profits of \$1.04 per share compared with \$1.02 last year, only a marginal increase. However, since the end of the fourth quarter, volume has boomed, and the Merrill Lynch source said it would be fair to presume profits have mushroomed as well.

Beneficial to the industry has been a fairly heavy bond calendar as well as soaring stock volume. The bond sales have kept many firms afloat through the bear market since underwriting commissions are handsome. Comments one brokerage official: "The bond market has taken over where the commodities arena held sway."

Many brokerage houses report a wide disillusionment by the public in the volatile commodities futures market. However, says one executive, "It's more healthy to have the public buying bonds than silver."

In fact, one major underwriter, First Boston Corporation, recently reported its fourth-quarter profits soared 227 percent, and it is thought around Wall Street

New French commission to push housing reform

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Economic and other problems have beset France's housing programs to such an extent that President Giscard d'Estaing has named a commission to develop a completely new plan for better housing.

Government goals had called for gradual replacement of 4.2 million "unacceptable" habitations and rehabilitation of 5.5 million substandard dwellings.

Economic and other problems have gotten in the way, although an average of 463,000 new habitations a year have been built since 1967.

Some of the factors which are spurring housing reform:

- The number of new habitations completed dropped 8 percent in 1973 and 11 percent in 1974, though the 1975 drop is expected to be only 3 percent.

- Even the HLM (housing at moderate rents) rents

are getting too high for the families for whom the housing was intended.

- A dozen recent bankruptcies among developers, in which private purchasers have been the sufferers, and, simultaneously, accusations of unjustified building profits, have disturbed public opinion.

- The passion for life in an apartment building seems to have died out. Opinion polls show 70 percent of the French now wish to live in individual houses, and a new poll last week indicated that 9 out of 10 residents in Paris suburbs would prefer to live in the provinces. Over half the individual houses built in 1974 were in villages.

- The fact that over 4 million French habitations are rated by the authorities as very bad, and another 5,500,000 as subnormal, combined with a marked disregard of modern urban-planning principles in nearly all the earlier postwar construction, has made a new regime essential.

The Paris region — the city itself, the inner suburbs, and the outer suburbs — exemplifies the problem.

Of the 3.3 million habitations, 687,500 still have no

water closet and 902,500 have no bathing facilities — percentages of 21.3 and 32.5 respectively.

And though the total number of habitations in the Paris region did increase 10 percent from 1968 to 1973, according to official statistics, 13.5 percent still have only one room and 23.9 percent only two. Half of the grand total have either three or four rooms.

French law allows rents to be raised in proportion to the increase in building costs, and pressure on medium and low incomes has become serious. For new apartment houses in the inner Paris suburbs — near the Porte de Cléchy, for example — the present price for a four-room apartment with garage is about \$60,000, plus legal and mortgage charges of \$2,700. If the down payment is \$22,250 the monthly payments for 20 years will be \$504 each.

Special measures put into effect this month include larger low-interest loans for low-rental apartments, more money for reconditioning old buildings, and \$50 million in insulation loans.

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BEGINNING SEPTEMBER, 197

real estate

Church restoration preserves history and saves money

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Church restoration, whether of genuine historical landmarks or beloved neighborhood churches, is in vogue across the United States.

Rising historical awareness is encouraging the former. Rising building costs are encouraging the latter, forcing church congregations to extend the life and improve the usefulness of present structures through both renovation and restoration.

If an old church is architecturally sound it can be renovated, revived, and equipped to serve a modern congregation at a fraction of the cost of a new edifice.

A foremost church interior designer, Gene Potente, who heads the studios of Potente, Inc., a 50-year-old family business in Kenosha, Wis., is helping dozens of churches modernize their facilities without destroying a single aspect of their original dignity and beauty.

Slower pace

Although the 1950's and 1960's were a heyday of new church construction, the pace has slowed. The ratio of older churches to newer structures in the United States, according to Mr. Potente, is seven old to one new.

Remodeling is not only more economical than building anew, Mr. Potente confirms, but it assures continuing familiarity and stability. It means that a community church, suffused with sentiment and loved by several generations, can be renewed and revitalized.

He cites two examples of old churches that have been painstakingly brought back to life. His firm was retained to "facelift" the First Presbyterian Church in Independence, Mo., where the late President Harry Truman met his wife, Bess, when both were youngsters.

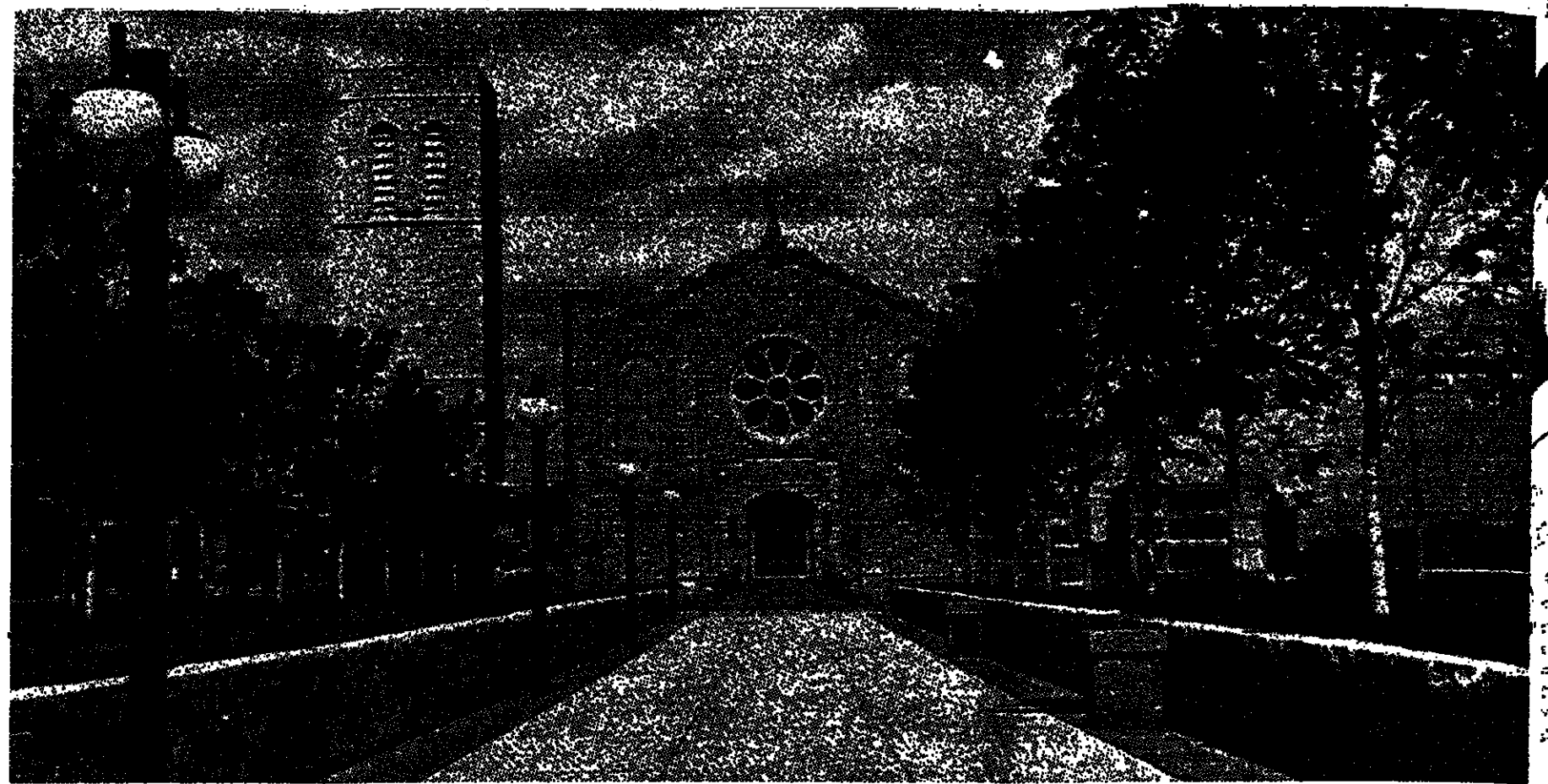
Vintage charm

The restoration took the church back in aspect to when it was built in 1847. Unsightly fake organ pipes, installed in 1910, were removed and a striking new mahogany reredos was installed. The vintage charm of the church was preserved, yet its modern congregation enjoys newly cushioned pews, sound systems for the hard-of-hearing, recording facilities, durable vinyl wall coverings, and cheerful red carpeting.

The old Mariners' Episcopal Church in Detroit, a national landmark, was built in 1842 and moved (all 6 million pounds of its stonework) from its waterfront site to the city's Civic Center. Its restoration by Mr. Potente involved entire renewal of the original sanctuary and nave and refinishing of all "carpenter-made" pews, floors, reredos, and altar.

The designer had to match old woods, mix custom paint colors to duplicate the patina of age, and renovate all the heirloom accessories of the old church.

But, considering the church's present parish activities, and the fact that it is visited daily by scores of tourists, he also installed rheostat-controlled ceiling lighting, a public address system, and radio broadcasting facilities. He was also able to incorporate air conditioning into the 123-year-old structure without depart-



Old Mariners' Episcopal Church in Detroit—a national landmark

By Harry J. W.

ing from strict restoration guidelines.

Mr. Potente is helping other churches of all denominations renew themselves in lesser ways.

Simplification, he says, is an inexpensive means to get a fresh, contemporary feeling. Clean out accumulated clutter, he urges, open up spaces, remove visual barriers, such as unnecessary railings and screens.

Camouflage some obtrusive elements, he advises, by painting them out: Consider receding had or over-blown architecture with paint, too. Utilize new lighting effects in order to brighten and enhance services.

In churches that have become over-large as congregations have dwindled, he advises reduction of seating capacity by removal of back pews. People then will have to sit closer together.

His advice to small churches that

seem too crowded: Don't increase your space — schedule more church services.

Mr. Potente and his staff of 40 designers and artisans, can assume responsibility for an entire new church interior, or consult with architects or other interior designers. But they must move fast these days to keep ahead of the religious revolution that is toppling traditions and changing liturgies in ways that strongly affect architectural and interior design of churches.

When the Methodists and Episcopalians, for instance, decide to transfer choir accommodations from the altar to the rear of the church, this involves basic structural change.

The American Lutheran Church is initiating the use of kneelers in the pews, which involves a different use of space. Some Roman Catholic

churches are experimenting with completely removable furnishings for quick convertibility, to community use. Masses are being conducted in the round, with 500 persons cooly sitting together, none more than 35 feet from the officiant.

The designer has installed equipment in at least four churches to videotape sermons, weddings, and confirmations.

More and more churches, he finds, are exploring the uses of audio-visual presentations of slides, films, tapes, and recordings. The United Methodist Church, he thinks, is leading the way with ideas to bring back the elderly, who find it physically difficult to attend services. It is installing elevators, and permanent ramps, shallower steps, heated canopies to melt entranceway snow and ice, and is

upping light levels for better visibility.

New churches also are demanding "bride's rooms" complete with lockers, lounges, and dressing table and more adequate wedding-reception areas.

Older churches in downtown business areas are fast converting community purposes. Here, Mr. Potente says, the trend is toward remodeling to accommodate the performing arts, particularly dance, dramatics, and music.

One downtown church in St. Louis has even invited symphonic orchestra performances. This increasing identity with community life has given many churches a new lease on life, Mr. Potente thinks.

The architect finds, on almost every hand, less rigidity and greater receptivity to new ideas.

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house/garden

Ask a builder
By Forrest M. HollyHow to get pine
to absorb stain

Q. "We stained the exterior rough cedar on our new home with excellent results, except for some pine siding where the stain did not penetrate. Is there a preparation that could be applied to the pine so it will absorb more stain?"

Fred Dole
Wichita, Kan.

A. What kind of pine: southern, western, other? Various pines have different grain structures and may require particular methods or materials to stain out uniformly.

Western pine sapwood and heartwood produce definite and distinct colors from stain.

Further, grain structure of the surface of even the same species of wood often results in non-uniform stain penetration. Furniture manufacturers contend with this difficulty by sealing the surface with a low-solids lacquer or varnish before applying the stain mixed with varnish or lacquer for uniform appearance.

If pine pitch is present, the Western Wood Products Association, 1500 Yeon Building, Portland, OR 97204, tells how to remove it in its booklet, "Pitch Extraction and Painting," written by James C. Sarvis.

Try scraping the pitch if present. Then wipe the area with acetone, mineral spirits, or ordinary cleaner's solvent. Repeat several times over the course of a week or so. Then restain.

Pitch problems occur primarily in wood that has not been kiln-dried.

What's your home-building problem? Readers are invited to write in and ask a veteran West Coast builder. Send questions to Real Estate Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.

You can help bulbs beat spring—indoors

By Millicent Taylor
Garden writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Some of the loveliest flowering and foliage plants for the summer garden come from bulbs and roots that in the North should be started indoors ahead of the time when they can be transplanted safely outdoors.

Favorite of these is the tuberous-rooted begonia. No other flower is so valuable for shady or partly shady places in the summer garden. The foliage—ruffled, heart-shaped, and pointed leaves on strong stems—is decorative in itself. These handsome plants by July put forth huge blooms in all the pastel and deeper colors that look like roses, camellias, and carnations.

Plant three flowers with a couple of leaves in a shallow bowl and you have a beautiful centerpiece for the dining room table.

Spectrum of color

Colors range from pale to deep rose, salmon, crimson, yellow, apricot, pure white, and scarlet. Some you can scarcely tell from roses. The so-called rose form is perhaps the one most often grown. Some forms are very ruffled or with fringed edges that make them look like carnations.

You might want some of the picotees, too. These are characterized by contrasting colors, some daintily edged, some heavily bordered, some

spotted, and some mottled. Picotees come in rose, camellia, and carnation forms. Hanging basket varieties bear pendant clusters of single or double flowers, plain or picotee.

Most of the mail-order nurseries offers several varieties and sizes and now is the time to get them in order to start them ahead. To take advantage of bargains, or if you haven't tried them before, you might like one of the collections. These are made up of various forms and colors, the total cheaper than separately chosen bulbs would cost.

Catalog offers

Antonelli Brothers of Santa Cruz, Calif. 95062, offers two introductory collections along with a free catalog. One is made up of rose form, ruffled form, and picotees, 15 tubers for \$7.95 or 25 slightly smaller tubers for \$7.50. Their free catalog is worth securing, for they are probably the largest retail growers of tuberous begonias in the Western Hemisphere.

Included in it are three full pages of detailed instructions on starting, caring for, and storing your begonias.

For colorful foliage plants in the border and in pots and planters, the fancy-leaved caladiums are unsurpassed. These beautiful plants have huge heart-shaped leaves in a seemingly endless variety of patterns and tints—red, white, lime green, pink, rose, scarlet, veined and splashed with contrasting colors. They, too,

will grow happily in shade or part shade, colorful all summer.

Like the tuberous begonias, they are not hardy in the North, so should be taken up in the autumn and stored over winter. For pots and the front of the border you can get dwarf varieties. The taller, suitable for accents and the middle of the border, are 12 to 14 inches high, rather spectacular.

Variety of collections

Here again, you might prefer a collection. Geo. W. Park, of Greenwood, S.C. 29647, has three.

To give you an idea of them, one collection has six bulbs for \$3.95: Candidum, white with green veins and network, narrow green border; Blaze, a red with scarlet ribs and light green edges; Mrs. W. R. Haldeman, a rich watermelon pink with green ribs and border; Pink Cloud, a large crinkly pink with green border and green mottling; Peedle Anglais, a wavy deep crimson with metallic green border. But there are so many other color combinations. If you prefer, you can let your mail-order nursery choose a mixture for you, and be surprised.

Again, however, because of starting them ahead, in order to have them over the whole gardening season, you would be wise to get the bulbs soon.

Frankly, I never have started canna ahead indoors, but if you live in the North and wish to have some of these handsome summer flowers you are advised to do so. These showy

tropical looking plants with clusters of spectacular blooms on tall strong stems, come in several colors, now-days.

One used to see them only in scarlet in old-fashioned round beds. Remember? They now also come both giant and dwarf—a great improvement, for the plants are rather overpowering in many modern small gardens. Give them full sun and rich soil.

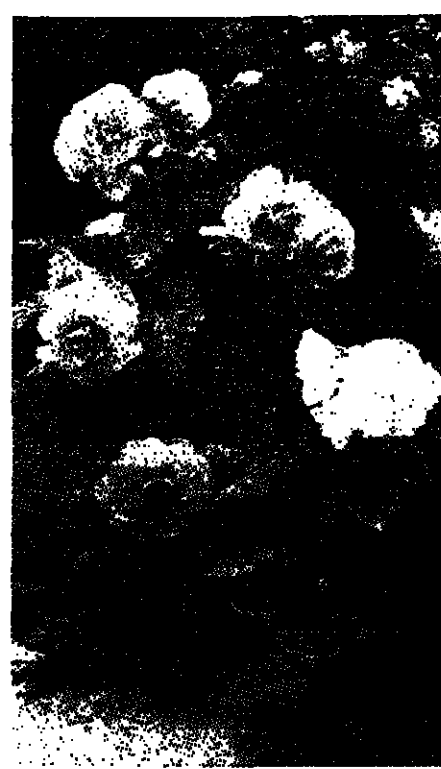
Difference in size

The giants range from three to six feet in height, with big heavy leaves. The dwarf are about 2½ feet. Both will bloom all summer. Among the giants are the City of Portland, rose pink; Wyoming, orange; The President, scarlet; Orange King Humbert, orange-red with bronzy foliage; Yellow King Humbert, yellow dotted crimson.

The Dwarf Pfisters, fine for pots and planters or in front of shrubbery, or even in the center of a bed surrounded by shorter plants, include coral, yellow, pink, salmon, and scarlet blooms. One, Pfister's Confetti, has huge clusters of deep yellow flowers dotted in bright red.

Cannas are not winter hardy in the North, so like the other summer bulb flower and foliage plants here described, should be taken up in the autumn.

All these bulb plants are practically foolproof and too beautiful and different to miss. All have varieties fine for



Antonelli Brothers Begonia Gardens

Tuberous begonias

pots, planters, or hanging baskets. All will give color all summer.

The begonias, and caladiums are an answer to what to grow in the shade. The caladiums, if not too big by autumn or too wind-torn on a close look, can be potted up and brought indoors for houseplants in autumn.

All three can be dug up, conditioned, and carried over through the winter for planting outdoors again next season.

Silent blue
trumpets in
your yard

By Christopher Andreas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Here's a plant for even the smallest flower garden—a hummock of pointed leaves, unobtrusive for the rest of the year, but in spring or early summer, sending up a mass of vivid blue trumpets: Gentian acaulis.

There are a large number of gentians of different kinds suitable for gardens. I would recommend this one as the first to try. It gives you a feeling that you have a fragment of the Swiss Alps just outside your front door.

I have one plant of it which showed itself off last year to a tune of no fewer than 18 flower heads—and the plant itself isn't more than nine inches in diameter. When in bloom, the plant is seven inches high. It continues flowering for weeks, the trumpets opening for the sun and closing up at night.

It's a tough enough plant. Although

an alpine by nature, it will grow successfully in completely unmountainous places. It can stand extremes of temperature, surviving the fiercest winters and the hottest summers.

H. Lincoln Foster writes: "... they want... as much sun as they can endure without drying." But I have come across a woman who grows Gentian acaulis with impressive results near Greenwich, Conn., in completely unshaded, open ground.

Divide after flowering

It can flourish in almost any soil. Acidity doesn't affect it, and some of the largest and most vigorously flowering plants I've seen grow in a garden on the completely limestone hills the other side of the valley from my Yorkshire farmhouse. It is so happy there that it has even seeded itself in the crevice of some stone steps where it flowers unstintingly.

From the point of view of propagating it oneself, however, seed is a

rather slow and not always successful method. If it is tried, the best way is in pots of well-drained gritty soil, sunk in a bed of river sand or peat.

Sow in October and then wait. The seed has to be well frozen before germinating, which it should do the next spring.

But division is the easiest way of increasing your stock. Do this after flowering. Dig up the whole plant and ease it into separate parts with roots attached. Always plant it firmly. Water it in. In two or three years a good-sized plant should have formed.

But this obliging and rewarding plant (once it's planted you can simply forget all about it until flowering time) is a puzzle. For some people it just won't grow.

All or nothing

Ask any alpine specialist about the cultivation of Gentian acaulis and he will shrug. The plant is a mystery. If

it likes you, it grows like mad. If it doesn't, it remains an insignificant misery of a plant. One man I asked said (after shrugging), "They like being trodden on—like this. It seems to do them good! Perhaps it's because the mountain sheep and cows tread on them."

So occasionally I have a good walk on mine. It flattens them down comfortably, nothing broken, and certainly they don't appear to dislike the treatment!

But treading is unlikely to help if it doesn't like you in the first place.

Positioning doesn't seem to matter much either. Within a few yards of each other one plant can do mightily and the other do nothing at all. Facing north, south, east, or west, it will grow if it likes you and not if it doesn't.

Advice is difficult, then. This is a plant that has defied expertise. It is best perhaps to give it good drainage—a rule which applies to all alpine. Stone or broken rubble below its roots achieves this, and the soil itself might be a mixture of peat moss, good loam and river sand or grit in thirds. (Sea sand is not a good thing.)

And if it likes you, you will unquestionably like it.

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arts/entertainment

The Panovs talk of dancing, freedom, and their bright new future

By Frederic A. Moritz

San Francisco

He looked rugged and broad-shouldered, in a sleeveless French-tailored black leather jacket, pants and boots brought with him from the Soviet Union. But he seemed just a bit uneasy, as he hunched forward and gestured beneath the table with his hands while talking guardedly of ballet, the trials of the past, and plans for the future.

She looked delicate, almost elegant, in a fresh new blue suit just bought in

Dance

Philadelphia. While her husband fielded almost all the questions, she smilingly demurred and hardly said a word — "the perfect European woman," one onlooker called her.

They were the celebrated Russian

dancers Valery and Galina Panov, meeting with the press while here to dance this week with the San Francisco Ballet. They were also here to greet supporters in this city where demonstrations, a benefit performance by the San Francisco Ballet, and "dancing tickets" at the local Soviet consulate had done so much to dramatize their persecution by Soviet authorities, including refusal to grant the Panovs exit visas to Israel from 1972 until last summer.

Sports arena

Fresh from their Philadelphia performance last week, and shortly to proceed to Los Angeles where they will dance early next month, the husband-and-wife team spoke appreciatively of their new-found freedoms but cautiously of their present legal dispute with their former manager Maxim Gershumoff and of their plans

for future concerts in the United States.

The setting of last week's Philadelphia performance in a sports arena, rather than in a ballet facility complete with stage, caused "a lot of problems," Mr. Panov told interviewers here. He added he had not learned he would be performing in an arena until he arrived in New York from Israel, which the couple now call "home." "It's undesirable to do this kind of program often, because it is very complicated from a technical point of view and it is not on an artistic basis when the main thing is to sell out the house," he declared, adding, "I hope this won't happen again."

But he pointedly refused to rule out

all future performances in sports arenas. "Some other arrangements have been made, and I do not know whether they are in sports arenas or not," he said.

The Panovs and their lawyer, Ellis J. Freedman, are being sued by Mr. Gershumoff to bar them from "interfering in any way" with the original contract he signed with them last July in Israel. The Panovs are countering with a claim for \$225,000 in damages and have filed papers in a New York court alleging that Mr. Gershumoff failed to tell them of certain financial gains he would make through performances he arranged for them in Philadelphia's Spectrum Arena and Los Angeles' Shrine Auditorium.

"But we have nothing in common on

matters of art. That is the main thing," said Mr. Panov of the dispute with his former manager. It is widely believed that the Panovs will perform internationally for sometime, basing themselves with an Israeli ballet company they have said they plan to form. But in San Francisco there is continuing talk they might accept an offer to join the San Francisco Ballet, made to them three years ago when they were still unable to leave the Soviet Union.

Pas de deux

"First we should see the company," was Mr. Panov's response to that speculation, as the couple prepared to dance a pas de deux from Drigo's

"Harlequinade" with all four performances of the San Francisco Ballet's opening series.

As for how long it will take to recover their own full dancing skills, which suffered from a lack of practice space when their 1972 application for an exit permit led to dismissal from the famed Kirov Ballet, Valery Panov had only this to say through an interpreter, "Evil is evil. We will try to forget that now. How long it will take is for you to judge."

Asked whether they would try to move from the Russian dancing tradition to the modern American style, Mr. Panov replied with characteristic diplomacy, "If I am shown two pictures, one by Leonardo da Vinci and one by Rembrandt, I will say both are works of genius. It's stupid to say this is good or bad. What it is that we will do is for you to judge and what we do, we will give to you from our hearts."

Is there anything about the Soviet Union that the Panovs missed? "Professionally, yes," says Mr. Panov. "The ballet is subsidized there, and as an artist you are safe and supplied with everything such as retirement funds. They have everything there but freedom," he declares.

And as for Israel, "It is the honesty, the conscience, and the life for all Jews," declared the man who rose to leading roles with the Kirov Ballet as a replacement for that earlier defector to the West, Rudolf Nureyev.

Will the Panovs now actively push for easing of Soviet restrictions on Jewish immigration? "I should speak what is evil and speak what is good," is Mr. Panov's cryptic reply.



The Panovs backstage during rehearsal for their San Francisco debut

By Paul Van Slambrouck

A CBS trio of specials

By Arthur Unger

Since CBS has not been making enough headway with "Tony Orlando & Dawn" against NBC's Wednesday-night family-oriented success, "Little House on the Prairie" (Wednesday 8-9 p.m.), it is trying something special Wednesday night.

Three somethings special, as a matter of fact: "Dr. Seuss' Hoobler-Bloob Highway" (8-9:30 p.m.), "Maurice Sendak's Really Rosie" (Starring the Nutshell Kids" (8:30-9 p.m.) and for good measure, "Doris Day Today" (9-10 p.m.). The Dr. Seuss and Sendak shows are perfect fare for the entire family — but better send the kiddies (and perhaps yourself) out of the room when the just-a-bit-too-"updated" Doris Day special comes on.

Best news first: two authentic American geniuses — Ted Geisel (Dr. Seuss) and Maurice Sendak — have produced two absolutely splendid half-hour animated specials which, together, represent one of this season's finest family hours. "The Hoobler-Bloob Highway" is a fun-filled fantasy about how hometowns are chosen for new-born babies.

At the end of the half-hour, the carriage is sent on its way with a happy birthday and "a God bless you," leaving family viewers in a pleasurable glow of goodwill toward Dr. Seuss, CBS, Cat in the Hat Productions — and even Tony Orlando, whose absence made the special possible.

'Really Rosie'

But wait, the joy is not over — there is still author-illustrator Maurice Sendak's animated special "Really Rosie," based on the characters in his



Rosie on 'Maurice Sendak's Really Rosie'

famous "Nutshell Library." Rock star Carole King wrote the super music for Mr. Sendak's lyrics and then performed superbly as the voice of Rosie, the star who is auditioning characters for her neighborhood production of "Did You Hear What Happened to Chicken Soup?"

Television

Every second of the special is filled with charm, humor, and down-to-earth good sense. This is not children's programming — it is adult programming at its most mature. See it with a child if you can — but don't deprive yourself of the childlike pleasure

of seeing it by yourself if necessary.

'Doris Day Today'

"Doris Day Today" (CBS, 10-11 p.m.), which follows, is somebody's bright idea to update the ice-cream image of Miss Day and show her being just a little naughty. Well, I have news for them — the ageless Miss Day is best when she is singing ye old Doris Day tunes and reminiscing about her former leading men. Great fun to listen to her harmonizing with guest star John Denver. But just about every skit with Tim Conway and Rich Little is sexually oriented, in a slightly frantic effort to conform to the show's questionable themes of today's trend toward nonconformity.

At least they didn't have to mow the lawn

The Voyage of Aquarius, by Matt and Jeannine Herron. New York: Dutton. \$12.50.

Children of Cape Horn, by Rosie Swale. New York: Walker. \$7.95.

By Richard J. Cattani

It is hard to think of a sterner test of the family's durability as an institution than a long voyage on the open ocean in a small boat. If the familiarly enriching experiences reported in these two books are any indication, society has little to fear for its key social unit.

In "The Voyage of Aquarius," discomfort and often terror stalk the Herrons (father Matt, mother Jeannine, and youngsters Matthew and Melissa) when they sail nearly all night across the Atlantic in their 31-foot steel sloop Aquarius.

The young family enjoyed their idylls on Bermuda, the Azores, and the Canary Islands. But it was chiefly a testing they wanted. And it was a testing they got — its climax a nighttime thrashing of their sloop against the pilings of makeshift refuge high along the western African coast.

Sloop's log

A good deal is learned about the Herrons from their log, which forms

the main part of their book. The information is thus gathered more kaleidoscopically than systematically: a mixture of Princeton, rebellion against the corporate world, joining the Civil Rights movement, professional photography for Black Star, and graduate work in neurology. This background, as much as their port of departure, New Orleans, is left behind as the voyage itself becomes the central, organizing factor of their lives.

En route to Africa, Matt loses his incipient paunch, feared symbol of complacency, and finds his better, competent self. Jeannine confirms her pre-voyage confession that she would "follow him anywhere"; she proves an obliging spirit, willing to labor, seakick, before the mast she had scraped and painted before the voyage began. The children come through the withdrawal pangs of leaving behind their home culture and school friends and adapt eventually to the discipline of the sea.

Honest feelings

As a book, "The Voyage of Aquarius" is stronger on honest feelings than on sense of structure, truer to nautical and personal detail than the demands of prose.

But it is an engrossing story of a young family that refused to obey any master but their own private, insistent dream; and gained their reward in so doing.

An even more extraordinary voyage is recounted by Rosie Swale in "Children of Cape Horn." She and her husband, Colin, set out from Gibraltar on their 30-foot catamaran with an infant son and a toddler daughter. They sailed first for Australia through the Panama Canal and returned to Britain via South America's Cape Horn.

The Swales, like many small-boat adventurers, mortgaged much of their project to the houses of commerce in the form of cameras, Pamper, baby food, photo rights and story lines. And a large part of the narrative reads like paying with product mentions the interest due their backers.

Miss Swale, especially earlier in the book, is sketchy about the sailing aspects of the voyage, such as the handling characteristics of their craft. She seems preoccupied with how the twin-hulled Anneliese and its family crew would later be perceived by the reading public and photography press.

Still, the Swales earn their place in the annals of small-boat navigation once they leave Australia for the Southern Ocean passage. The narrative tightens long before Cape Horn is reached. And the description of rounding the Horn crackles with the tension that only uniquely perilous and triumphant feats can produce.

Richard Cattani is a Monitor editorial writer.

MOVIE GUIDE

ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE—Martin Scorsese (he made "Mean Streets") disappoints in this visually designed tale of a widow trying to make it as a small-time singer, en route to California with a young son. Ellen Burstyn gives earthy energy in the title role, but husband and small children — Gene Rowlands does more acting with his thumbs than most performers do with their whole bodies. Peter Falk also enters. **A-**

AMARCORD—Federico Fellini's bawdiest, overwrought, and occasionally inspired look at the life in a provincial Italian town, around the time of his own boyhood. Sometimes coarse, sometimes funny, once in a while lovely. **B+**

APPRENTICESHIP OF DUDLEY KRAVITZ—A laughing, crying, scolding, sweating while elephant of a film, designed to please everyone, offend everyone, and wear everyone out, all at the same time. Some fine performance and ingenious filmmaking are obscured by the cluttered confusion of Ted Kotcheff's direction in this often-dramatic of an eternal young Canadian hustler. **A-**

A WOMAN UNDER THE SEA—A collection of technical flaws does not prevent John Cassavetes' latest from emerging as one of the most sensitive and moving films in memory. As the title character — a supposedly neurotic woman whose inner turmoil challenges her false-colour husband and small children — Gene Rowlands does more acting with his thumbs than most performers do with their whole bodies. Peter Falk also enters. **A-**

BLAZING SADDLES—Corny, dry-necked, uneven, but at least very funny western spoof by Mel Brooks. The secret is putting so many gags into every scene that even if half of them miss or offend, the audience won't stop laughing long enough to notice. Clever Little plays a black sheriff in a bigoted Old West town. Brooks, Harvey Korman, Madeline Kahn, Gene Wilder, Slim Pickens, and lots of others fill out the cast. **A-**

CALIFORNIA SPLIT—A comedy-drama of no unusual talent, Robert Altman's close look at two convoluted gamblers, Robert Redford and Faye Dunaway, playing a casino game, some persuasive performances, and an implicit comment on the ultimate futility of the gambling life. The Elliott Gould and George Segal star. **A-**

EARTHQUAKE—Money and the disaster drama directed by Mark Robson, with a star-studded cast led by Charlton Heston and Ava Gardner. At many theaters shown with an annoying gimmick called "seismograph," which uses low sound levels to quiver your nostrils. **A-**

EMMA—A Columbia Pictures first X-rated release is a pornographic bore. **A-**

FREEDOM AND THE BEAN—Alan Arkin and James Caan as role policemen in a comedy-drama, and comically comic tale of underworld kingpin-staking. **A-**

FRONT PAGE—Silly Wilkie directed Jack Lemmon, Walter Matthau, Carol Burnett in the funny but uneven adaptation of the Ben-Hur-Chaplin MacArthur play. Some vulgar joking and dry talking unfortunately kill its appeal, but there are some high old moments with the farcical newsman, wide-eyed editor, crazy crook, et al. **A-**

GAMBLER—James Caan gives what may be his best performance ever as a handsome, well-to-do, intelligent teacher who is also a compulsive gambler. Director Robert Fuest ignores all aspects of the problem, offering a harrowing view weakened by some warty and pretentious ball-antics. **A-**

GOOFATHER PART II—Al Pacino, Diane Keaton, and other members of the original "Goofy" gang in Francis Ford Coppola's bawdiest but unimpaired sequel about a criminal "family." You won't get bored during its 330-hour length, but it's really a recommendation. **A-**

HARRY AND TONY—Ridiculous, self-indulgent comedy about an aging man who travels across the United States in

search of greater awareness of life's mystery. Touchingly acted by Art Carney and a large supporting cast, ably directed by Paul Mazursky. Though marred by an overly episodic quality and some overdone, it remains a mature and affecting work. **A-**

ISLAND AT THE TOP OF THE WORLD—Donald Sinden and David Hartman star under Robert Stevenson's direction in unimpressive Disney adventure about scientists searching for a lost men in the Arctic. But opening the show at most theaters is a hilarious and imaginative Disney cartoon called "Winnie the Pooh and Tiger To-Go." **A-**

LENNY—Dustin Hoffman stars as Lenny Bruce in Bob Fosse's fictionalized biography of the comedian. Stark black-and-white images capture the dimly smiling of the best generation, but the emphasis is on Bruce's raucous and obscene language, not on his skills or his stances against racism and similar hypocrisy. **A-**

LONGEST YARD—Burt Reynolds plays a nasty ex-convict who goes to jail and coaches the prison team. Many of the performances are strong, and there's a suspenseful big-game climax. But director Robert Aldrich gives the very best of his best, and adds a little more, as to his work. **A-**

LOVE AT THE TOP—A handsome fair uses women's bodies as stepping-stones to success. A wonderful cast, but set a scary story. Michel Deville directed, still. **A-**

MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS—A ghastly delight, guaranteed to keep you guessing and gripping until the end. Agatha Christie's novel is brought to life in a most convincing way. A little gritty at moments, but the overall details are fine and well out of sight, and the main emphasis is on laughs and suspense. **A-**

MY NAME IS MOSCOW—Tosin Valenti's comedy western, featuring Henry Fonda and Terence Hill, Silly, some powerful imagery. **A-**

MIGHTY POWER—Liana Cavena's sleazy drama of a former Nazi officer (Dirk Bogarde) and his concentration camp victim (Charlotte Rampling) who meet again and pick up where they left off. Message about the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps lost amid all the foul and pointless sex. **A-**

PAPERMOON—Karl Dullea as a swamping, overgrown dude who suffers various consequences (in between funny gags and sex scenes) in Peter Faiman's intriguing Canadian melodrama. **A-**

PETIT THEATRE DE JEAN REYMOND—The most recent film by a master director, "The Little Theatre" unfolds three stories (and a song performed by Jeanne Hoen) of

uneven quality but consistent warmth and friendliness. The final episode questions some assumptions about conventional marriage morality. However, this reasoning the made-for-TV anthology from the universal family-viewing category. **A-**

PHANTOM OF THE LIBRARY—Luis Bunuel's deliberately disconnected series of sketches on the subject of freedom, and the last thing in the civilized condition. Frequently enjoyed, are followed by animation and video footage of Bunuel's great works "Un Chien Andalou," "L'Age du Homme," and with flashes of great humor. **A-**

SAVING PRIVATE RYAN—A most directed, produced, and stars in this pseudohistorical drama about a couple and their son stranded forever on a tropical island. Main emphasis is on the boy's battle with the sea and the problems the couple. Ponderous and overwrought, but sometimes very moving drama about the breakup of a marriage. The performances are strong and wonderful. **A-**

SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE—Ingmar Bergman has condensed his six-part Swedish television series to eight hours in three hours of talky, rambling, and often tedious but sometimes very moving drama about the breakup of a marriage. The performances are strong and wonderful. **A-**

STAVISKY—A chapter of a movie about a rogue of a man. Demanding French director Alain Resnais has turned out a strong, accessible, and sometimes dazzling drama about the real-life butcher (Jean-Paul Belmondo) who courted a Soviet scandal that shook 1930s France. **A-**

STEPPENWOLF—Fred Hellmuth wrote and directed this faithful adaptation of Hermann Hesse's modern classic, which translates into visual terms the inner journey of a middle-aged cynic into a world of dreams. Max von Sydow and Dominique Sanda head a good cast. Some scenes are bothered by awkward and video technique to varying effect. An interesting interpretation of a novel difficult to film, though some of the more sensitive also show some flaws. Still, they deeply intrigued in the movie version. **A-**

TAKING OF PELHAM ONE TWO THREE—Pure and simple thriller based on John Godey's best-selling novel. Directed by Joseph Gargant. More gritty than the book, and just as fast-paced, but Walter Matthau, Robert Shaw, and Martin Balsam play it to the hilt in a lumpy tale of a hijacked subway car. **A-**

THE LITTLE PRINCE—Animated on Saint Exupéry's by little volume translated by Shirley Dorn into an excellent film. The film is a beautiful and touching story of a young boy who travels through the universe, complete with lyrics and songs. **A-**

THE RED DOGS PART—Victor Sjostrom (of "An Autumn Without Love")—A most directed, produced, and stars in this pseudohistorical drama about a couple and their son stranded forever on a tropical island. Main emphasis is on the boy's battle with the sea and the problems the couple. Ponderous and overwrought, but sometimes very moving drama about the breakup of a marriage. The performances are strong and wonderful. **A-**

TOWERING REEF—Paul Newman and Steve McQueen head a fabulous cast, but the focus is on the hairy, riveting realistic special effects in this slay-the-on-fire disaster melodrama. Based on two novels and produced by two major studios, it nonetheless turns out to be a very cliché when examining human nature under duress. John Guillermin directed, with producer Irwin Allen handling the action scenes. **A-**

YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN—Mel Brooks vulgarly renews the spirit of "Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein" in a mostly satirical and often bawdy horror-film satire (and comedy) by Gene Wilder. **A-**

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1975 sculpture show in Cleveland

For the entire year of 1975, sculpture and its history will be the focus of a program of exhibitions, public lectures, and related events sponsored jointly by Case Western Reserve University and the Cleveland Museum of Art, with the cooperation of the Cleveland Institute of Art and other Cleveland area arts organizations.

Two exhibitions, the first a show of kinetic sculpture by Italian-born Claudio Marzollo, at the Mather Gallery of Case Western Reserve University, and the second, Louise Nevelson's wood sculptures at the Cleveland Museum will be open.

Later this spring there will be a series of lectures and student workshops with leading contemporary sculptors, among them Anthony Caro, Richard Hunt, Joseph Kosuth, and Richard Stankiewicz. Martin Friedman, director of the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, artist and critic Athena Tacha, and art historians George Levine of the University of Maryland, and Otto-Karl Werchmeister of the University of California at Los Angeles also will visit Cleveland to lecture.

A large-scale exhibition of sculpture, representing both Eastern and Western traditions, is planned for a fall opening at the museum, as is a show of renaissance bronzes from the museum and other Cleveland collections.

Supported in part by a grant of \$50,000 from Case Western Reserve University, "Sculpture Directions '75" has been organized, according to Dr. Inabelle Levin, acting chairman of the Case Western Reserve art department, "to re-examine, in historical perspective, a medium which in many ways has been neglected by all but its practitioners."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, February 14, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Be not hasty to believe flying Reports to the Disparagement of any

The 50th of the "Rules of Civility" in the young Washington's own hand, complete with misspellings.

Let George say it

How can the first United States President enlighten us on the issues of today? If President George Washington were to give an anniversary press conference next week, all he would need to do is recall his words from another time of crisis.

Q. Mr. President, how do you feel about having a holiday named after you?

A. The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my birthday is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express my gratitude.

Q. Is it true that both you and the First Lady are giving the nation an example of austerity?

A. Her wishes coincide with my own as to the simplicity of dress, and everything which can tend to support propriety of character without partaking of the follies of luxury and ostentation.

Q. Are things as bad as some advisers say?

A. We should never despair, our situation before has been unpromising and has changed for the better, so I trust, it will again. If new difficulties arise, we must only put forth New Exertions and proportion our Efforts to the exigency of the times.

Q. Can the American people take it?

A. When any great object is in view, the popular mind is roused into expectation and prepared to make sacrifices both of ease and property.

Q. What should the people expect of the White House and Congress?

A. If those to whom they confide the management of their affairs do not call them to make these sacrifices, and the object is not obtained, or they are involved in the reproach of not having contributed as much as they ought to have done towards it, they will be mortified.

Q. A follow-up question. What, if any, is the lesson for 1976?

A. Their resentment will rise against those who with sufficient authority have omitted to do what their interest and their honor required.

Q. Will the military have to make sacrifices, too?

A. Nothing can be more obvious than a sound Military establishment and the interests of economy are the same.

Q. Are you suggesting self-sufficiency for America?

A. The concurrence of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economical societies, to rely, as much as possible, on the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages, by establishing the habits of industry and economy.

Q. What about the starving elsewhere?

A. I hope, some day or another, we shall become a storehouse and granary for the world.

Q. Are you bothered by your critics?

A. In a government as free as ours where the people are at liberty, and will express their sentiments, oftentimes imprudently, and for want of information sometimes unjustly, allowances must be made for occasional effervescences.

Q. Is it then correct to assume that you do not condone abuses of federal power against citizens?

A. Government being, among other purposes, instituted to protect the persons and consciences of men from oppression, it certainly is the duty of Rulers, not only to abstain from it themselves, but according to their stations, to prevent it in others.

Q. Then you confirm the recent leaks about —

A. Be not hasty to believe flying Reports to the Disparagement of any.

Q. Mr. President, how seriously do you regard American trade or aid efforts to influence other countries?

A. I have always given it as my decided opinion that no Nation has a right to intermeddle in the internal concerns of another.

Q. Any advice for Dr. Kissinger in his overseas negotiations?

A. Treaties which are not built upon reciprocal benefits are not likely to be of long duration.

Q. How do you view detente?

A. Nations are not influenced, as individuals may be, by disinterested friendships; but, when it is their interest to live in amity, we have little reason to apprehend any rupture.

Q. As you know, American Indians are in the news again. What is your policy?

A. It seems necessary: That they should experience the benefits of an impartial administration of justice.

Q. In our present situation is there any time for what used to be called the finer things of life?

A. The Arts and Sciences essential to the prosperity of the State and to the ornament and happiness of human life have a primary claim to the encouragement of every lover of his Country and mankind.

Q. To get back to our resources, will you support a national land-use bill if it comes up again?

A. Nothing in my opinion would contribute more to the welfare of these States, than the proper management of our lands; and nothing seems to be less understood.

Q. What about the need for minerals?

A. Commerce and industry are the best mines of a nation.

Q. Can we of the press assist in national recovery?

A. I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical Publications. . . . I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge more happily calculated than any other, to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President!

'Wanna cooperate?'



How to hail the chief

By Richard L. Strout

Next week is George Washington's Birthday and I am sure we should all spare a few minutes to consider whether our ancestors made a mistake in not addressing him as "His Highness the President of the United States and the Protector of the Rights of the Same." There is also the dispute about that fish.

When President Gerald Ford appeared at the joint session of Congress, Jan. 15, to deliver his State of the Union address, the procedure was pretty much the same as that laid down for April 30, 1789. Washington made his big entrance in New York, you remember, a bustling town of 35,000, second only to Philadelphia, with a fine big thoroughfare, Broadway, paved right up to Vesey Street. After that — mud.

Last month when the Senate came over two-by-two to the House side to hear President Ford, it was preceded by the "sergeant-at-arms" whose title goes back to Parliament. The House was herded around by the Doorkeeper, where the Congressional Record immediately adds in brackets "[Hon. James T. Molloy]." (Honorable Molloy, or The Doorkeeper, came within an inch of being called the "usher of the black rod" in 1789.) He announced the various dignitaries and when he came to Mr. Ford wound up with a simple "The President of the United States."

What do you call a president, anyway? They wrestled with the matter 186 years ago. It was at the new Federal Hall, New York, which L'Enfant had constructed with "20,000 pounds York money." The Vice-President, John Adams, who had been at foreign courts, wanted something pretentious. Roger Sherman thought you should address Washington as "excellency." Some toyed with "majesty." Adams rejected "Mister President," which would put the executive on the level of the head of some cricket club, he said, or with the "Governor of Bermuda."

Some said it didn't matter. Others called it important. It was, of course, because they were creating a new role, and the title makes the man, and an official becomes what you call him.

John Adams had another worry, too, and he put it up to the Senate: "When the President comes into the Senate," he pleaded, "what shall I be? I cannot be president then. I wish gentlemen to think what I shall be."

Even while they debated, Washington approached the Congress. He did this, some felt, in a rather ambiguous manner. He walked. Yes sir, bells pealed, cannons roared, 13 pilots in uniform brought the great man over to the city or, as the Daily Advertiser more elegantly put it, proceeded to "waft His Excellency across the bay."

Here is the greatest military man of the continent in a plain suit of buff and blue descending the stairs with crimson trapping, declining the use of carriages (though he used a coach and six later) and proceeding, on foot, toward the house prepared for him on Cherry Street. What should the crowd think? — right up fashionable Queen Street, which boasted a sidewalk that would accommodate three people walking abreast!

As to the title, James Madison settled it quietly by saying that the Constitution gave the executive a name, "President of the United States." And so it has been ever since from Federal Hall down to Hon. James T. Molloy. Nor did the sergeant-at-arms meet Mr. Washington or Mr. Ford as some wanted with his mace on his shoulder.

Washington delivered his Inaugural Address with trembling hands and voice. He was a modest man with no great gift for oratory. He wore a brown suit with "metal buttons, an eagle on them, white stockings, a bag and sword." (Bag means wig.)

Oh, and about that fish. The one-time host of Frances Tavern was picked as the Washington chef or, as he was called in the papers, "steward of the household." He upset the President's sense of economy by paying two dollars for an out-of-season shad and after some words from the General had to take it back to the kitchen.

That's all I know. Except that the transparent painting shining at the bottom of Broadway that night was "the finest ever seen in America."

Mirror of opinion

Ring around the collar

When television was new, there was worry lest watching it might ruin children's eyes.

That didn't happen, but something worse did. Now television commercials are maligning and belittling women in ways which should, one would suppose, have feminists yelling their heads off in protest.

Take that ring around the collar bit. This involves the rudeness of those who would point out such a thing and also the implication that a housewife who doesn't get shirts clean is pretty deficient.

It might be pointed out in the picture, but it isn't, that the collar wouldn't be dirty if the man washed his neck. Some pop-eyed radicals might also go so far as to state that nowhere in Holy Writ is it said that part of a woman's duty is to wash clothes. Nor that others are entitled to

point the finger of scorn at her if she misses a soiled spot now and then.

There are also the harpies who walk into a house and complain that it smells bad. This is a fair portrayal of women?

In other plugs, women are shown as utter nitwits. Somebody walks in off the street, announces that Brand X beats Brand Y, and the housewife accepts the statement instantly. The suggestion is that she's an idiot who'll believe anything.

How about some commercials showing women with brains and courtesy? — The Boston Globe

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.

Benjamin Disraeli

The Celtic revolt

By Charles Holley

Inviting himself to Britain next August, President Idi Amin of Uganda has asked the Queen to arrange for him to meet leaders of the Scottish, Welsh, and Northern Ireland "liberation movements."

From that quarter the suggestion sounds a quaint one. But in fact eventual independence for the "Celtic fringe" of Britain seemed a more realistic possibility than ever after Britain's election last October.

The 24 Scottish, Welsh, and Northern Irish Nationalist members of Parliament are now in a potentially powerful political position. Wilson's Labour government was returned with only a knife-edge majority of three seats. Before long he will have to bargain for Nationalist support in order to govern.

Besides the 45 million English, there are about 5½ million Scots, 3 million Welsh, and 1½ million Northern Irish in Britain, and they have lost none of their sense of separate nationalhoods despite centuries of union.

Although Britain thus contains four distinct national cultures, each with a highly developed sense of identity, it is the only large and mostly English-speaking state not to have any form of federal system. But now, like the Basques in Spain and the Bretons in France, the Celtic nations of Britain are rediscovering a thirst for self-government.

It is not that the Celtic nationalities are exploited. They enjoy complete equality in every field, suffer no discrimination, and are over-represented in Parliament. Several millions live in England, where they have a disproportionate share of the top jobs in the civil service and the professions owing to the great Scottish and Welsh concern for education. In the days of the Empire they found that the British connection gave them enormous opportunities overseas, and in recent decades Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, all heavily dependent on aging 19th-century industries, have received huge subsidies from the center to support their social services and bring in new industry.

Now, however, there are no imperial opportunities, and England itself is in deep economic trouble. A recent independent report suggested that Scotland would have a more prosperous economy on its own, even without North Sea oil. But since most of the oilfields are in fact off the Scottish coast, the Scottish Nation-

alists can also hold out the promise of great wealth if Scotland were independent and could keep the profits of "Scottish oil" for itself. Wales is in less promising economic condition, but there too the Nationalists look to oil, which they hope will be found in the Irish Sea.

Upon both these nations the easy English assumption that British is synonymous with English grates heavily — Harold Wilson was once introduced on nationwide television as the Prime Minister of England, and did not even notice the slip — and the material advantages to the Scottish and Welsh of living under the rule of London are decreasingly apparent.

In Northern Ireland the question is of course tangled up with Protestant domination over the half-million-strong Roman Catholic minority. Up to now the Protestants have clung to the British connection and described themselves as "Loyalists" and "Unionists" in order to keep British political and military support in their struggle. But as London pushes the Protestants more and more strongly in the direction of power-sharing, the possibility of a unilateral Protestant decision for independence grows.

In the past year all three mainstream British political parties have committed themselves to measures of "devolution" and the creation of subordinate Scottish and Welsh Legislatures in an attempt to co-opt the Nationalists' support. Labour's proposals are the least far-reaching, but its need for the support of the Nationalist parties in Parliament will probably push it further toward decentralization.

For Wales this may suffice, since Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, is hampered in English-speaking Wales by its identification with the 25 percent Welsh-speaking rural minority. Northern Ireland's future is impossible to guess, but in any case is unlikely to be resolved only by parliamentary action.

As for Scotland, however, the possibility is considerable that concessions will only feed the growing sentiment there in favor of independence, and it is entirely conceivable that there could be an independent Scottish republic in 10 years' time. If it should ever come to that, the task of dividing the North Sea oil bonanza between England and Scotland would be a problem suitable for Solomon.

Charles Holley is a British civil servant.

Readers write

On gun control

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Too many of us, unfortunately, procrastinate and don't write those letters to our congressmen that we intended to. Being in favor of gun control myself, I started clipping items from the Los Angeles Times when I realized that every day there were two or three stories of senseless shootings. One story I should have saved (a year or more ago) was that of a storekeeper who shot and killed a youth who had broken in. That caused the man such remorse that about two weeks later he shot and killed himself.

Well, I kept thinking that I would write to my congressman but I didn't. The editorial, "Gun control, 1975" was encouraging to me, but when I read the recent letters in the Monitor opposing those ideas, I had to express my support for your stand.

I know that many people think that they need guns to protect themselves from criminals, besides those who think it's sport to kill animals. But I didn't realize that some people think that "law-abiding citizens" need guns to protect themselves from the police or the armed forces. Many needless tragedies have occurred from people having guns in their homes — where are the stories of good results from possession of guns?

Many thanks for your stand on gun control.

Vivian Moyer

Rolling Hills Estates, Calif.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

John M. Snyder's reply to your editorial "Gun control, 1975" reads like an old gun magazine reprint. He claims one half of 1 percent of all the guns in the United States are used in the perpetration of crime. How wonderful. We have only 200 years to wait for some crime to be carried out by all these millions of guns floating about, Baltimore. Anthony W. Barchner Jr.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial "Gun control, 1975" prompted me to do two things. One — join the National Rifle Association and two — write you this letter.

I joined the National Rifle Association to help stem the growing tide of antigun supporters. My guns are to me as a fishing pole is to a fisherman. I have used pistols as well as rifles to hunt with.

It is very doubtful that Professor Zimring, made reference to in your editorial, ever had the thrill of hunting ducks or geese on misty mornings.

In a marsh, or felt the exhilaration of stalking a deer in the woods. This would be lost if such bills were permitted to be made into a law. Houston, Texas Bruce E. Hilsen

'Back to bottles'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Considerable publicity has been given to proponents of the Oregon "bottle bill" by newspapers around the country. As an example, your editorial "Back to bottles" calls for national legislation to encourage a return to reusable containers.

The editorial states that litter in the state has dropped substantially in two years and there has been no overall loss in jobs or businesses, a favorable experience in a time of inflation and recession. I suppose everything is relative.

It is not a fact, however, that litter in the state has dropped "substantially" as a result of the law. Nor is it true that there has not been an "overall" loss in jobs or businesses.

In September, 1974, a year after the bill was in effect, the state, as required by the bottle bill itself, spent \$50,000 to study its impact. A key finding established that total litter was reduced by only 10.6 percent. As to the legislation's effect on jobs and business activity, the official study found that the statute had caused unprecedented declines in per capita consumption of beer and soft drinks, and that five major industries (soft drink producers, brewers, beer wholesalers and distributors, can manufacturers and glass bottle manufacturers) showed a combined reduction in pre-tax profits of \$8.9 million to \$8.6 million.

Litter cannot be legislated off the roadsides. It's a people problem and people can solve it.

In response to the problems of materials and energy conservation, more than fifty communities across the nation are operating or planning resource recovery and recycling systems, and the list is growing.

Gerald L. Silverstein
Needham, Mass.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

لنا من النحل

What about choosing quality?

This is one of a number of essays in which young writers speak from the heart on subjects that are vital to them — values, life-styles, fresh thinking — a forum for their thoughts and ideas.

It was in the cardshop this time. That old feeling of despair partly, of disgust partly came bursting out. I'd been looking at all those cute cards — their love messages, their get well soon messages, their nostalgia messages. I was looking at this year's version of "roses are red." It is here that I was tempted to pull out a soap box (unfortunately they don't make soap boxes you can stand on anymore — which is part of my point). I wanted to stand several inches above everybody and like an external conscience ask: "Wait, why are you buying that card? Oh, you really don't like it? I see, but it's the only one that's not smudged that says 'Happy Birthday from your Grandmother.' Then why are you settling for less than what you want?"

That's not all that grows in this cardshop. There are candles too and vases and cups and calendars and incense pots and little statues and ashtrays. Where will they all go? Will friends buy them for friends and children for mothers and aunts for nieces? Probably. Most likely they'll say, "It's cute isn't it? I wouldn't buy this for myself — I've really got too much junk already but Ethel will like it."

Have you the picture now? I get it as a nightmare: a world packed so full of non-essentials that there is room for nothing that really counts. This is a plea for quality. Let us choose only that which evidences quality. Let line, form and color be beautiful not cute. Let us allow into our lives only what shows forth workmanship, charm, utility, care. Especially care! Anything well-wrought was truly cared for by its maker. Let us buy one knife which sharpens well and stays straight and not five that cannot be sharpened and get bent just because they cost less. Let us choose one suit that we love which washes well and leave behind the four that look stylish but

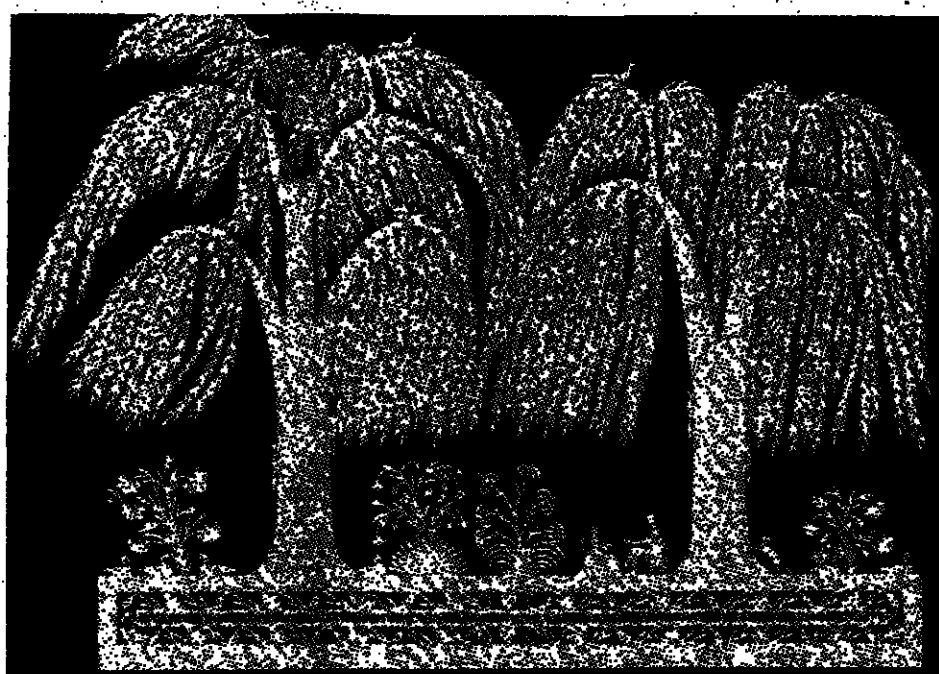
which you know will need repair after the first wash.

And let us choose quality in our experiences. Let us not settle for the second movie that's showing because we couldn't get into the first (especially when we really don't want to see it). Let us choose lyrics to music that do not betray in every word superficial thinking. Let us choose as our behavior only quality behavior. When it is time to make, let us make well. When it is time to do let us apply quality characteristics — consideration, patience, accuracy, control, alertness.

We will then all be happy with a lot less which is really a lot more. And cardshops such as the one I was standing in will take on a new look where beauty is honored above cuteness, utility above current fashion, enduring qualities above quick sale value. Quality.

Linda A. Gridley

Since receiving her Masters degree, Linda A. Gridley has been teaching at a children's camp in the mountains of Pennsylvania.



"Courtship in the Garden" 19th century. Paper cutting on velvet, artist unknown

Question and answer

(Question)...

"A marital relationship necessarily requires that one of the partners be the primary decision-maker and that person should be the Male/Female."

(Choose one and discuss.)

(Answer)...

Marital relationships do not necessarily require that any one partner be the dominant control point, nor does any relationship function freely and harmoniously when so

dominated by any one person; for as the act of marriage is (in my opinion) a creative act between equal beings it thus follows that all decisions should be reached in honest communication equally and harmoniously.

Therefore let it be that in the creative reality of infinite being you find in your searching the touch, the sharing, and the interchange that is the knowing of love.

Edmund I. Watts

Love

Between adolescence and old age, romantic love seems to evolve through three stages:

- I love your beauty.
- I love your words.
- I love your deeds.

Some people reach the third stage effortlessly and at a relatively early age, while others remain mired in the first stage long after they have lost the ability to attract on the same level.

Loretta Woodard

A valentine

- H olding me, as you do, without fetter,
- U nwrathes my coiled and fluted, ancient fears,
- S ets me free, held — captive without confine,
- B ound are my days with your constant mettle
- A nd its ways of being, loving, touch — weld
- N ot containing but releasing me to
- D rift or sail an unscanned sea while yet moored.

Virginia Lee Dodge

Ready for a lady blacksmith?

Al Jenkins has just written to ask if we have a lady blacksmith in Maine. He found one out in California, where Al seems to have taken up some pursuit or other which I trust is honorable, and he seems to think a lady blacksmith is unusual. I had to write to tell Al that his lady blacksmith is not really a blacksmith, but only a farrier — a distinction that may not shake everybody. I find, strangely, that the dictionaries do not agree with me.

The first definition of blacksmith is "a person who makes horse shoes and shoes horses." The first definition of farrier is "a blacksmith who shoes horses." The second definitions for each are more in line with

man was both blacksmith and farrier, he labored under both definitions, and I remember the sign over the smithy of my youth:

BOOMER DUNPHY

Blacksmith — Farrier

But across the way was the smithy of Charlie Dunning, who never shod a horse, and looked down his nose in a superior way at those who did. Charlie ironed sleds and wheels, made tools, and did ornamental work — including andirons and door knockers and porch railings.

In our earlier colonial days, horses were not that common in Maine, and shoeing oxen was the thing. The foot of an ox is cleft, so each shoe was in two pieces. Besides, an ox cannot stand on three legs as will a horse, giving one at a time to the farrier, so he had to be shod. The ox-shod was a bellyband lifted by pulleys on a gantry, and the beast would be hoist for the entire operation on four feet. The helplessness of an ox in the sling, plus the indignity, led to numerous folk-lore comparisons which have pretty much passed from our language, and when heard today hardly anybody appreciates their origin. To be in a sling is to be rather much manipulated.

When the forests of Maine began to be exploited, the lumber camp needed good blacksmiths and farriers in numbers, and every camp had its smithy where sledges rang on anvils all day, and often all night. Broken equipment was repaired, axes tempered, rods threaded into

bolts, boomchains fashioned, sleds ironed, and points fitted to picaroons and canthooks. And, there had to be those who handled the horses — not only to shoe them but to keep them in condition. The blacksmith shop preserved at the Lumberman's Museum, at Patten, Maine, not only has all the ironworking tools and equipment, but the wall is covered with strange instruments and devices once used to "doctor" (the verb) the great numbers of horses used to move logs. The difference between a blacksmith and a farrier was observed.

Yes, we have lady blacksmith/farriers in Maine. A young lady of close acquaintance has a stable — breeds, sells, shows, and trains riding horses. Her husband is a farrier, and rather a good one in today's specialized demand for balanced shoes on non-work horses, and she has learned his trade well enough. But our most famous lady blacksmith was Shute Gate Deborah, the Amazon of Matagamon Mountain. She flourished in the early days of long-log lumbering, and was celebrated in several ballads of the camps and drives. Used to carry her anvil in a pack, and shoe horses on location. "Just trot him on by — slowly!" she'd say, and there was no waiting. Held the record of sixteen horses in one hour. Of course, that included making and shaping the shoes, but she had an advantage — oftentimes she didn't heat the iron, but just bent it with her hands.

Let me hear from you again soon, Al.

John Gould

Dispatch from the farm

the distinctions. "An artisan who works in iron," and, "a doctor for horses, a veterinarian." Many an old-time blacksmith never shod a horse, and didn't know how. The farrier, a specialist in shoeing horses, was often skilled in caring for the beasts otherwise, and often had no particular knowledge of tempering and shaping to the extent that he could make tools, ship fittings, and the thousand other things that were then forged by blacksmiths. A word we seem to have lost was whitesmith, a worker in tin, a tin-knocker. That is, a tinsmith.

When, as happened more often than not in the smaller towns, one

The Monitor's daily religious article

What are we looking for?

Generally people believe the body acts independently of the mind and therefore must be examined for evidences of disease before the disease advances too far and it is too late to curb it. Yet Christ Jesus effected a change in men's consciousness from fear to faith in God's love and care, and they were healed. He said, "Thy faith hath made thee whole."

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, reiterates the teachings of Christ Jesus and reverses the false proposition that we are subject to the body. It demonstrates that we are not subject to the body, but that the body, whatever its condition, is a wholly subjective state of thought; delineated upon it is whatever we have accepted in belief. If, to keep it healthy, we needed to watch the body, examining it closely and continuously would be the only intelligent thing to do. But if the condition of the body is the mani-

festation of our thought, as Christian Science reveals, it is obvious that the intelligent and imperative thing to do is to watch our thoughts.

If someone wrote $2 + 2 = 5$ on a blackboard, this would not be a condition of the blackboard, but only a false belief in the thought of the one writing it there. So the image of disease apparent on the body is not a condition of the body upon which it is written, but only a false belief in the mortal thought which writes it there, and it can be erased by correcting and transforming thought through spiritual means.

Mrs. Eddy writes: "The fading forms of matter, the mortal body and material earth, are the fleeting concepts of the human mind. They have their day before the permanent facts and their perfection in Spirit appear."

We should continually keep in thought the truth that our only real selfhood is spiritual, not material. This is because man is the

image and likeness of God, Spirit, as the Bible declares. Christ Jesus' many healings proved this, as do the healings of so-called incurable diseases today through Christian Science.

So let us examine our thought, rather than our bodies; and let us not accept the false beliefs of fear, resentment, hatred, disease. "Stand porter at the door of thought," writes Mrs. Eddy. "Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously. . . . The issues of pain or pleasure must come through mind, and like a watchman forsaking his post, we admit the intruding belief, forgetting that through divine help we can forbid this entrance."

¹Matthew 9:22; ²Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 263-264; ³Science and Health, pp. 392-393.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page (Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Que recherchons-nous ?

En général, les gens croient que le corps agit indépendamment de l'entendement et qu'il doit donc être examiné pour y découvrir des évidences de maladie avant que la maladie ne se soit trop développée et qu'il soit trop tard pour l'arrêter. Pourtant Christ Jésus effectuait un changement dans la conscience des hommes — de la crainte à la foi en l'amour et la sollicitude de Dieu — et ils étaient guéris. Il dit : « Ta foi t'a guéri. »

La Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, réitère les enseignements de Christ Jésus et renverse la fausse théorie que nous sommes soumis au corps. Elle démontre que nous ne sommes pas soumis au corps, mais que le corps, quelle que soit sa condition, est un état de pensée entièrement subjectif; tout ce que nous avons accepté en croyance se dessine sur le corps. Si, dans le but de le conserver en bonne santé, nous devons surveiller le corps, la seule chose intelligente à faire serait de l'examiner de près et de façon constante. Mais si l'état dans lequel se trouve le corps est la manifestation de notre pensée, ainsi que le révèle la Science Chrétienne, il est évident que la chose intelligente et nécessaire à faire est de surveiller nos pensées.

Si quelqu'un écrivait $2 + 2 = 5$ sur un tableau noir, cela n'indi-

querait pas l'état du tableau noir, mais seulement une fausse croyance dans la pensée de la personne qui l'inscrit sur le tableau. De même l'image de la maladie apparente sur le corps n'est pas l'état du corps sur lequel elle est inscrite, mais seulement une fausse croyance dans la pensée mortelle qui l'inscrit sur le corps, et elle peut être effacée en corrigeant et en transformant la pensée grâce à des moyens spirituels.

Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Les formes évanescences de la matière, le corps mortel et la terre matérielle, sont les concepts éphémères de l'entendement humain. Ils ont leur durée avant qu'apparaissent les faits permanents de l'Esprit et leur perfection. »

Nous devrions continuellement avoir présente à l'esprit la vérité que notre véritable moi est spirituel, non matériel. Ceci est dû au fait que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, Esprit, ainsi que le déclare la Bible. Les nombreuses guérisons effectuées par Christ Jésus prouvent cela; comme le prouvent également les guérisons de maladies dites incurables qui ont lieu aujourd'hui grâce à la Science Chrétienne.

Examinons donc nos pensées plutôt que notre corps; et n'acceptons pas les fausses croyances de crainte, de ressentiment, de haine,

de maladie. « Gardez la porte de la pensée » écrit Mrs. Eddy. « N'admettez que les conclusions dont vous voudriez voir les effets se réaliser sur le corps, et vous vous gouvernez harmonieusement. . . . Les effets de la douleur et du plaisir proviennent forcément de l'entendement, et, telle une sentinelle qui abandonnerait son poste, nous admettons cette croyance importune, oubliant que nous pouvons, grâce au secours divin, lui en défendre l'entrée. »

¹Matthieu 9:22; ²Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 263; ³Science et Santé, p. 392.

⁴Christian Science : prononcer "kristienn" "salenn".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente dans les librairies de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commandant à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels (Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

Wonach halten wir Ausschau?

Im allgemeinen sind die Menschen der Meinung, daß die Funktionen und Bewegungen des Körpers vom Gemüt unabhängig seien und daß er daher auf Krankheitsanzeichen untersucht werden müsse, bevor die Krankheit zu weit fortschreitet und es zu spät ist, ihr Einhalt zu gebieten. Doch Christus Jesus bewirkte, daß sich im Bewußtsein der Menschen ein Wandel vollzog, daß sie an Gottes Liebe und Fürsorge glaubten, anstatt sich zu fürchten, und sie wurden geheilt. Er sagte: „Dein Glaube hat dir geholfen.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft, von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckt und gegründet, bringt uns erneut die Lehren Christi Jesu und kehrt die falsche Voraussetzung um, daß wir dem Körper untertan seien. Sie beweist, daß wir nicht dem Körper untertan sind, sondern daß der Körper, ganz gleich, wie er beschaffen ist, ein völlig subjektiver Bewußtseinszustand ist; auf ihm bildet sich ab, was wir jeweils annehmen. Wenn wir den Körper beobachten müssen, um ihn gesund zu erhalten, wäre das einzig Vernünftige, ihn ständig gründlich zu untersuchen. Aber wenn der Zustand des Körpers die Kundwerdung unseres Denkens ist, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, ist es natürlich vernünftig und erforderlich, daß wir auf unsere Gedanken achtgeben.

Schreibt jemand $2 + 2 = 5$ auf eine Tafel, dann wäre der Fehler nicht der Zustand der Tafel, sondern lediglich eine falsche Annahme im Denken desjenigen, der dies schreibt. So ist auch ein Krankheitsbild am Körper nicht ein Zustand des Körpers, auf dem es sich abzeichnet, sondern nur eine falsche Annahme im sterblichen Denken, das sie dort abgezeichnet hat, und durch die Berichtigung und Umwandlung des Denkens durch geistige Mittel kann es ausgelöscht werden.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Die vergänglichsten Formen der Materie, der sterbliche Körper und die materielle Erde, sind die flüchtigen Be-

griffe des menschlichen Gemüts. Sie haben ihre Zeit, ehe die bleibenden Tatsachen und ihre Vollkommenheit im Geist erscheinen.“

Wir sollten uns ständig der Wahrheit bewußt sein, daß unser einzig wirkliches Selbst geistig, nicht materiell ist. Und es ist so, weil der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, ist, wie die Bibel erklärt. Die vielen Heilungen Christi Jesu bewiesen dies ebenso wie die Heilungen von sogenannten unheilbaren Krankheiten, die heute durch die Christliche Wissenschaft bewirkt werden.

So wollen wir unser Denken untersuchen, und nicht unseren Körper; und wir wollen uns vornehmen, die falschen Annahmen von Furcht, Groll, Haß und Krankheit nicht zu akzeptieren. „Steh Wache an der Tür des Gedankens“, schreibt Mrs. Eddy. „Wenn du nur solche Schlüsse zugibst, wie du sie in körperlichen Resultaten verwirklicht zu sehen wünschst, dann wirst du dich harmonisch regieren. . . . Die Entscheidungen über Schmerz oder Lust kommen durch das Gemüt, und dem Wächter gleich, der seinen Posten verläßt, lassen wir die sich eindringende Annahme ein und vergessen, daß wir ihrem Eintritt durch göttliche Hilfe wehren können.“

¹Matthäus 9:22; ²Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 263; ³Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 392.

⁴Christian Science: spricht „kristenn“ „salenn“.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesammeln der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Daily Bible verse

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass. Psalm 37:5